FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CP SECRETARIES IDEOLOGY CONFERENCE OPENS 19 DEC

Romanian Representatives

AU191157 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1122 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 19/12/1985 -- A conference of secretaries of Central Committees of Communist and workers' parties in some socialist countries in charge of international affairs and ideology has opened in Bucharest on Thursday [19 December].

The Romanian Communist Party is represented by Miu Dobrescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP; Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP; Cornel Pacoste, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP; Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

The conference continues.

Hungarian Representatives

LD191155 Budapest MTI in English 1022 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] Bucharest, December 19 (MTI) -- Thursday morning [19 December] the Hungarian party delegation arrived in Bucharest to attend the ideological and foreign affairs conference of the fraternal parties of the socialist countries. The delegation includes Janos Berecz, Lenard Pal and Matyas Szuros, secretaries of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

41ST EXTRAORDINARY CEMA SESSION HELD IN MOSCOW

For reportage on the 41st extraordinary session of CEMA in Moscow, see the Communist Relations section of the 17 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ATA NOTES SHULTZ VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA

AU181027 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] Tirana, December 18 (ATA) -- As the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG reports the American Secretary of State George Shultz arrived on a visit in Yugoslavia on December 17. As soon as he arrived, the top U.S. official declared at the airport that "it is a pleasure for me to be in Yugoslavia". On the same day, according to the agency, the U.S. secretary of state met with the Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia, Raif Dizdarevic, with whom he talked on "questions of Yugoslav-American political relations and on actual international questions". It is expected that over his stay in Yugoslavia, the top emissary of Washington will meet and have talks with the highest Yugoslav officials, including the Chairman of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, Vlajkovic and the Chairman of the Federal Executive Council Planinc. The visit of Shultz to Yugoslavia is the last leg of his tour of some European countries during which he went to Hungary and Romania.

KULIKOV SOFIA TRIP SEEN FOCUSING ON ARMS

AU181024 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] Tirana, December 18 (ATA) -- The news agencies report that the commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the aggressive pact of Warsaw, the Russian Marshall Kulikov paid a visit to Bulgaria. In this visit he was accompanied by the chief of the staff of this military bloc, General Gribkov. During his stay in Bulgaria, the top military official of Moscow was received by the highest local officials with whom, according to reports, he talked on the questions of the development of the armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty, and the increase of their fighting capability.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SRV, LAOS

AU190831 Tirana ATA in English 0800 GMT 19 Dec

[Text] Tirana, December 19 (ATA) -- At the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Repbulic of Laos a delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, led by the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Sokrat Plaka left on a friendly visit to Vietnam and Laos.

PROLETARIAN TASKS DEMAND STRICT LAW ENFORCEMENT

AU132006 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 6 Dec 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Preventing Liberal Tendencies in Law Enforcement"]

[Excerpts] The awareness of law enforcement issues, and the optimum organization of the struggle to prevent crime, are important political and ideological problems closely linked to the direction and prompt elimination of malevolent activity. Continuous enforcement of our laws positively influences the successful realization of the tasks and functions of our dictatorship of the proletariat. Therefore, party organs and organizations, and, under their leadership, the mass organizations, state and commercial organs, and justice departments, have conducted and are conducting a productive campaign to raise the legal awareness of the masses, along with their political consciousness, to a higher level.

As a result, a healthier and more militant attitude exists among our people towards breaches of the law. They are aware of the need for equal and exact application of the law by everybody. This is clearly evident, for instance, in the experience of the "M. Mame" timber combine in Tirana, the "P. Papi" precision instruments plant in Korce, and the Lukova agricultural enterprise at Sarande, where order prevails as a result of the more exact enforcement of socialist legality.

But, despite these successes, breaches of the law can still be noticed in daily life, as can weaknesses and shortcomings in the organization of the battle for their prevention. For instance, there are cases of the usurpation, misuse, and mismanagement of socialist property, and some workers in service sectors tend to work privately during or after working hours. Some managers of enterprises, institutions, and agricultural cooperatives, and other administrative workers, commit breaches of the labor laws. The reasons for this are various. In some cases incidents arise out of ignorance of the law. But the party has always demanded that each person know the laws which guarantee his rights and impose duties upon him. Of course this does not mean that everybody should become a lawyer. But, everybody, at his place of work, should be familiar withthe legal norms that control the social relations bearing directly upon his work.

About 25 percent of workers' requests for reinstatement, directed to the court in the first 6 months of this year, were decided in the workers' favor. "We didn't know the law was like that," or, "We didn't know such a law existed" are the "excuses" of the perpetrators of arbitrary acts. It is as well to ask if these comrades realize the harm they do to party and state with their attitudes so opposed to the law. Still less justifiable is the attitude of party organizations and instruments who do their best to pass over such arbitrary acts in silence. "It must be clear to everybody," stressed Comrade Enver Hoxha, "that every breach of the law provides an opening for the class enemy."

It is often rightly said that proletarian discipline and good management of common property are impossible without law enforcement. But in practice unsocialist attitudes toward property manifest themselves, eventhough some managers of enterprises or agricultural cooperatives, out of a petty-bourgeois spirit of sentimentality and being easy-going, try to hide or minimize them. For example, despite insistent demands to conserve electricity, fuel, and water, no compensation has been paid in proven cases of abuse. "We've got good friends." "It's the sort of mistake that can happen anywhere." "It was carelessness in the course of work, but in the interests of work." These are the ways people justify themselves. This kind of reasoning is very mistaken, and testifies to liberal attitudes. Why should a good comrade damage property or break proletarian discipline? Where the interests of socialism and the workers themselves are affected, where the wealth of the people is damaged, misused, or stolen, the laws of the state must be applied strictly, and without hesitation, sentimentality, or liberalism.

PRC LEADERS SEND LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE

AU161144 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 30 Nov 85 p e

[Message to Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania from Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, and Zhao Ziyang, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of China]

[Text] On the 41st anniversary of the liberation of Albania and the victory of the people's revolution, in the name of the government and people of China we convey festive greetings to the government and people of Albania and good wishes for the socialist construction of Albania, the flourishing of the country, and the people's happiness.

PRC STATE COUNCIL'S LI PENG ARRIVES FOR TALKS

Itinerary Outlined

AU181311 Sofia BTA in English 1126 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] Sofia, December 18 (BTA) -- Mr. Li Peng, vice premier of the State Council of China, arrived here today at the invitation of Mr. Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The programme of the visit provides for the talks between Mr. Andrey Lukanov and Mr. Li Peng to start today and for the Chinese guest to be received by Mr. Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council. [sentence as received]

Mr. Li Peng will visit several industrial and agricultural enterprises in the capital and in the cities of Plovdiv and Ruse.

Received by Zhivkov

AU191031 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has received Li Peng, vice premier of the PRC State Council, at the Boyana residence. The meeting was attended by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, on whose invitation the guest is visiting our country.

KULIKOV DEPARTS AFTER MEETING WITH ZHIVKOV

AU171346 Sofia BTA in English 1325 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Sofia, December 17 (BTA) -- Today, Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received the Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, and Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces. They discussed issues of the development of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-states and the enhancement of their defence capabilities. The friendly and cordial meeting was attended also by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of national defence, and General Colonel Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of national defence and chief of the general staff of the Bulgarian People's Army.

Today, Marshal Viktor Kulikov and Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, left the country.

MINISTER AGREES TO INTERNAL ANTONOV INQUIRY

AU101910 Sofia BTA in English 1816 GMT 10 Dec

["In the Name of Clarifying of the Truth" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, December 10 (BTA) -- On December 9, 1985, with a verbal note of the Italian Embassy in Sofia, the request of the First Roman Criminal Court for carrying out of international rogatory commission in connection with Trial 67/84 (second trial on the assassination attempt against Pope John Paul II), was received by the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Today, December 10, an answer signed by Mrs Svetla Daskalova, minister of justice of Bulgaria and Mr Kostadin Lyutov, attorney-general of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, was delivered to a representative of the Italian Embassy. The answer says: "The competent Bulgarian authorities have always been ready to cooperate with the Italian judiciary authorities, despite the fact that there is not an agreement for legal cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Italy. This has been proved by the assistance rendered to the investigating judge Martella, which he has marked explicitly in his indictment.

In the name of complete clarifying of the truth in connection with the trial, the Bulgarian authorities agree to carry out the requested rogatory commission in the presence of members of the First Roman Criminal Court, by interrogating the persons indicated by the prosecution and the defence. For particularization of the truth, additional questions may be asked, through Bulgarian magistrate, in the course of the interrogation.

The rogatory commission may be carried out in the period from December 17 to December 21 1985, or during some other time convenient for the court, for which the Bulgarian side should be duly informed. The rogatory commission will be carried out in accordance with the Bulgarian law and international practice. This means that Bulgarian citizens may not be interrogated as defendants, according to article 4, paragraph 2 of the Penal Code of the People's Republic of Bulgaria."

FILIPOV RETURNS FROM MOSCOW CEMA SESSION

AU181904 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] Our country's delegation, headed by Comrade Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned from Moscow, where it attended the extraordinary session of CEMA.

At Sofia Airport Comrade Grisha Filipov and accompanying officials were welcomed by Comrades Chudomir Aleksandrov and Grigor Stoichkov. Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, was also present at the airport.

DYULGEROV RECEIVES BELGRADE TU DELEGATION

AU190832 Sofia BTA in English 1948 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] Sofia, December 18 (BTA) -- The chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Mr Petur Dyulgerov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, received today a delegation of the Belgrade Council of the Yugoslavian Trade Unions, which is visiting this country at the invitation of the Sofia Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions. The delegation is led by Mr Radenko Puzovic, chairman of the Council of the Trade Unions in Belgrade. Mr Petur Dyulgerov voiced his hope that the visit will contribute to the further development of the relations between trade unions of the working people from the capitals of the two neighbouring countries.

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN TOURISM PROTOCOL SIGNED -- The work of the 11th session of the Greek-Bulgarian Committee on Tourism ended in Athens with the signing of a protocol. The committee discussed efforts to improve services for training tourism officers, advertising, and expanding the tourist season. The Bulgarians stated that they will participate in Exhibition Hospitality 86 to take place 23-27 April in Thessaloniki. [Text] [Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 5 Dec 85 NC]

COMMENTATOR ON SHULTZ' TERRORISM REMARKS IN SFRY

LD182003 Prague International Service in English 1630 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Vera Hruskova commentary]

[Text] The problem of international terrorism is one of the much-discussed items at present, and the world community is beginning to undertake joint measures in combating terrorism. This problem was also discussed during talks between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and his Yugoslav counterpart, Raif Dizdarevic, in Belgrade. More on this in the following comment by Radio Prague's Vera Hruskova.

Yesterday's press conference in Belgrade showed that the two officials have a different approach to this important issue. Both sides have stated that terrorism poses an immense threat and that terrorism must be fought by the whole world community. While asserting this, however, Shultz didn't mention an important aspect of the solving of this problem. It is very important to trace the roots of international terrorism and to find ways to eliminate them. A resolution adopted unanimously at the United Nations and describing countermeasures against international terrorism should be regarded as a major step aimed at solving this problem. The resolution condemning terrorism and qualifying all acts of terrorism as criminal calls upon all nations to undertake all needed precautious measures [as heard] on state and international levels in order to untangle this vicious international circle of crime.

The so-called precautious measures undertaken on state level do not quite correspond with some recent actions undertaken by the United States. This concerned the U.S. interception of the Egyptian airliner carrying the Achille Lauro Hijackers, which was forced to land on a U.S. military base in Sicily. The role of the self-appointed law enforcer played by Washington can't be approved of, as well as the theory of fighting terrorism with terrorism. In this connection, the U.S. claim to extradite Abu 'Abbas, a member of the PLO Executive Committee, was turned down by Yugoslavia. Extreme measures such as the storming of the Egyptian plane in Valletta also didn't prove to be the perfect solution in combatting terrorism. One should keep in mind that the issue of international terrorism is a political one and in this connection, one can trace Washington's ambitions to link the fight against terrorism to its political aims. This unfortunately was not mentioned by Secretary Shultz at the press conference in Belgrade.

U.S. SHOULD QUICKLY RESPOND TO USSR MORATORIUM

LD181153 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0800 GMT 18 Dec 85

[From the press review]

[Text] RUDE PRAVO and PRAVDA carry an editorial article entitled: "When Will the United States Give a Specific Reply to the Specific Proposal of the Soviet Union?"

The article begins by recalling the words of U.S. President Ronald Reagan at a session of the U.S. Congress after his return from the Geneva talks with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, that now it will be necessary to watch how the conclusions included in the joint Soviet-American statement in Geneva correspond to specific deeds. One must agree with that. Deeds and not words will indeed be decisive. One of the most important and most useful deeds would be, the editorial article in RUDE PRAVO and PRAVDA continues, for the United States to give a clear and positive reply to one of the most urgent issues of the present day: the halting of nuclear weapons tests.

The United States should, in particular, react to such an important step of the Soviet Union as the declaration of a unilateral moratorium on all tests of nuclear weapons and join in this moratorium. This has not been done, however, either before Geneva or after it. The question is: Why? Is it because the problem is not of priority importance? Not at all. It is a key question which has a decisive influence on the halting of the arms race. Or is it because the United States needs more time to examine the Soviet proposal or more arguments about its importance? This, too, can hardly be believed. There has been plenty of time to examine this issue, and U.S. scientists have put forward many convincing arguments about the need for such a step.

The U.S. general public, too, demands a nuclear weapons test ban. Thus, it seems Washington has a motive for not replying to the Soviet proposal, the editorial article in RUDE PRAVO and PRAVDA reads. It also stresses the following:

The U.S. military-industrial complex is not willing to give up its attempts to disrupt the military-strategic balance and gain military superiority. For this it needs more destructive and more threatening first-strike weapons, and it develops and deploys new generations of weapons systems.

The editorial article goes on to ponder the claim of the U.S. Government that it is impossible to adhere to the moratorium because reliable control over it is not possible. It recalls and quotes U.S. scientists who, in fact, reject such claims. The Soviet Union and the United States, the editorial article in RUDE PRAVO and PRAVDA continues, have at their disposal the necessary national technical means for making control over the implementation of a moratorium on nuclear tests possible. Control is quite a solvable problem and can be discussed further. It would quite certainly be possible to examine, for example, the possibility of observers from both sides visiting the location in order to remove possibly unclear points or doubts. It would also be useful to renew three-sided talks with the participation of the Soviet Union, the United States, and Britain on a total and general nuclear test ban.

The unilateral moratorium, the editorial article continues, declared by the Soviet Union on nuclear tests until 1 January 1986, will end in 2 weeks. Thus there is not much time left for the U.S. Government to adopt a responsible attitude to this question which is so important for the future of mankind.

The number of scientists, politicians, and millions of ordinary people from various continents who say a resolute "no" to nuclear weapons is increasing all the time.

The foreign policy of the Soviet Union embodies the aspirations of peace-loving mankind. There is no doubt that in the future it will also do everything possible in the interest of preserving and strengthening peace. It is guided by the interests of world peace and the safeguarding of a peaceful, constructive work of the peoples of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries as its paramount interest. If the Soviet Union is forced against its will to the original state obtaining before 6 August of this year, before the declaration of the moratorium, then full responsibility for the further dangerous arms race falls on Washington, the editorial article in RUDE PRAVO and PRAVDA concludes.

CPSL CC SESSION EXAMINES REPUBLIC ECONOMY

LD040756 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Excerpts] A CPSL Central Committee session began in Bratislava today. Proceedings were opened by Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CPSL Central Committee first secretary. Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, Vladimir Janza, minister deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission, CPSL Central Control and Auditing Commission members, CPSL Central Committee department heads, Slovak Government ministers, and other guests were present.

Following elections of the working commissions, Peter Colotka, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CPSL Presidium member, delivered a CPSL Central Committee Presidium report on the tasks of the Slovak Socialist Republic's economy in 1986, and presented information on the preliminary draft of the 8th 5-Year Plan.

In the opening part of the report, Comrade Peter Colotka noted that the CPSL Central Committee is approaching the examination of the state of work, problems, and the further course of action to be implemented in finishing the work on the draft of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and the discussions on the draft for next year's plan in complete awareness that the economy's dynamic and effective development in the present stage is the decisive part of the struggle for an ever better satisfaction of the peoples' growing needs, the strengthening of socialism's positions in the world, and the maintenance of world peace. We can justly describe this struggle for the intensification of the economy, primarily through the accelerated promotion of scientific and technological progress, as the most revolutionary contemporary task. This is why the party placed these questions at the forefront of the deliberations at the annual membership meetings of the primary organizations, the preparations of party district and regional conferences, and the preparations of the CPSL Congress and the 17th CPCZ Congress.

In the next part of his report, Comrade Colotka dealt with our economy's development in the Seventh 5-Year Plan, pointing to two different periods: the period of 1981-82, when the average annual growth of the national income constituted 0.7 percent, and the period of 1983-1985, when this growth already constituted 4 percent. He observed that this development had been influenced by problems of adaption to new conditions, especially the reduction in the sources of fuel, energy, and raw materials. The required structural changes in production and the lower harvest in 1981 also manifested themselves unfavorably.

Shortcomings of a subjective nature, weak preparedness, and the economic sphere's inability to adapt to the requirements of the new path embarked upon also had an influence on the results. Under the guidance of party bodies and organizations and through increased activity of trade unions, the Youth Union, and other organizations associated in the National Front, socialist competition and pledges' movement in honor of the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army had developed at work-places, aimed at fulfilling the set targets. The working people's initiative had contributed significantly to exceeding the vast majority of tasks, mainly in volume.

In this way, national income will increase in Slovakia during the Seventh 5-Year Plan by 14 percent, while the state-wide growth will be 11 percent.

In the next part of his report, Comrade Peter Colotka dealt with our tasks in the Eighth 5-Year Plan, by which we are entering another stage of the economy and the entire socialist society's development.

He stressed that on the basis of the tasks formulated at the 16th CPCZ Central Committee session, we will orient the Slovak economy's development in such a way as to ensure that by way of further intensification its resources and possibilities will be rationally utilized and will share to a growing degree in securing the tasks of the united Czechoslovak economy and contribute effectively to tackling its urgent needs. In keeping with this -- and in view of some more favorable conditions, resources, and reserves as well as the inevitability to lessen differences at the level of social productivity of labor -- we deem it justifiable and realistic to set ourselves the task of achieving a national income growth of 23-25 percent in the Eighth 5-Year Plan and to ensure the development at the upper level of this range. In the interest of this, it is necessary to continue to implement more resolutely progressive macro- and micro-structural changes in the economy, assimilate more resolutely and in a broader extent the results of scientific and technological progress, raise more markedly the effectiveness of capital investment, and manage more effectively to stimulate, organize, and utilize working people's activity and initiative.

The most marked structural changes will have to be carried out in industry, where a faster development of the processing industry is envisaged. An important role will fall upon the working people engaged in machinebuilding and the electrical engineering/-electronics industry, which will continue to be the carriers of the development's dynamism and which are to share approximately up to 60 percent of the growth of Slovak industrial output. In comparison with the past 5-year period, it is necessary to further intensify the chemical industry's orientation onto the development of specialized chemicals and greater appreciation of crude oil processing.

Commensurate with export capacity, requirements, and material possibilities, we will develop other branches based on the domestic raw material base, in particular wood processing, magnesite, and food industry. We also must ensure significant structural changes in the use of industrial production, and increase the export of the processing branches' products at the expense of the export of raw and production materials requiring a lower degree of processing. We also expect from the processing branches, in particular from machinebuilding, a better meeting of the domestic market's requirements in terms of quality products, and also of the requirements of capital investment by progressive types of equipment.

Peter Colotka stressed that during the Eighth 5-Year Plan we will also continue the existing successful implementation of structural changes in the food and agricultural complex. In this way, we pursue the aim of consolidating our self-sufficiency in the production of food by making optimal use of Slovakia's given natural and land conditions. With an agricultural output increase of 8.3 percent under consideration, crop production should rise by 11.4 percent and livestock production by 5.5 percent compared to the previous 5-year period. Within the framework of crop production, with the grain output set to rise by 6.5 percent, the production of feed, oleaginous crops, fruit, potatoes, and vegetables is to rise at a faster rate.

Comrade Colotka went on to recall that our party has placed at a foremost position the substantial acceleration of scientific and technological development as the decisive factor of the national economy's intensification. At the same time, the level of technological solutions achieved must be judged not merely by our own, often less demanding criteria, but in accordance with the parameters achieved by leading manufacturers in such a way as Comrade Strougal stressed in the report delivered at the 16th CPCZ Central Committee session.

In a subsequent part of the report, Comrade Peter Colotka pointed to the fact that a broader utilization of the possibilities engendered by the international division of labor and, above all, by socialist economic integration constitutes an important source of intensification and of raising the national economy's effectiveness. In the endeavor to bring about a further intensification of the economy's development, the importance of the human factor, which is above all based upon the growth of the qualification level, is growing continually. True, it must be reinforced by both moral and economic incentives, stimulating higher personal initiative and strengthening discipline.

In the process of intensification, we must achieve a breakthrough in the attitude to the use of fixed production assets. We must ensure their reproduction on a qualitatively higher level in both directing the investment and in its composition. Compared to the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the ratio between investment into plant and machinery is to be altered significantly. The share of machinery and equipment in the volume of investment, excluding housing construction and the Z action [community self-improvement program], should increase from 47 percent during the Seventh 5-Year Plan to 56 percent during the Eighth 5-Year Plan. Machinery not included in the budget of construction projects constitutes a considerable portion of this increase. This reflects the intention to orient more on technological reconstruction and modernization of production assets rather than on more extensive expansion of new capacities. The development and structure of construction capacities must be adapted more consistently to the orientation of the investment. In the course of the next 5-year plan, they are envisaged to increase by approximately 11 percent. Construction capacities are to be urgently channeled to the priority tasks set by the state plan, the implementation of state target programs, comprehensive housing construction and, in particular, on export.

In keeping with economic possibilities and state-wide orientation, we will further develop the living standard of the Slovak population and improve its quality in such a way as to tackle their individual aspects in a more balanced way, react more sensitively to hitherto more weakly ensured requirements, as well as to meet new requirements. Assuming that the targets for the growth of the formation of material resources are attained, the acceleration of the growth of private consumption from between 7 and 8 percent in the Seventh 5-Year Plan to approximately 16 percent in the next 5-year period is envisaged. The more balanced growth of the individual aspects of private consumption requires a more rapid development of services for the population by a minimum of 3.3 percent annually.

We also want to develop proportionally social consumption. The funds spent by the state for this purpose, calculated per capita, are to increase in the course of the Eighth 5-Year Plan by approximately 20 percent.

Comrade Colotka went on to stress that the tackling of ecological problems has assumed particular significance. The expenditure of capital investment for these purposes of approximately Kcs 5 billion during the Eighth 5-Year Plan must not be judged by narrow or short-term commercial viewpoints, but by an awareness that this issue is a long-range shaping of the conditions of the life of people within a developed socialist society. From that viewpoint this is an investment with a high long-term return.

In the ensuing part of the report of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium, Comrade Peter Colotka dealt with the draft of next year's state national economic plan. Its tasks are characterized by a high degree of progressiveness, which means that we already must start in the first year to implement very energetically the Eighth 5-Year Plan's principle strategic intentions. This is expressed by the 4 percent growth, envisaged by the plan, of the formation of the Slovak economy's national income.

In keeping with this, we are to increase the appreciation of the consumed fuel, energy, raw, and production materials by between 2.8 and 2.9 percent in 1986, which conditions the attainment of the set growth of the national income's formation to the decisive degree.

It is necessary to commence even more consistently than before the management of fuel and metallurgical materials. The manufacturing sector will have less fuel resources at its disposal than their consumption level this year, and metallurgical materials will remain at the 1985 level. In order to achieve the development's planned dynamism, we must meet from the outset the set targets in the growth of labor productivity, which is to increase in the Slovak economy by 5 percent next year. We also must achieve that scientific and technological development which will contribute more effectively to the intensification of the economy.

We also must take a more resolute step next year regarding the utilization of fixed production assets, especially machinery and equipment, whose value is to increase in Slovak manufacturing branches by Kcs 19 billion. Equally, the entire economic sphere is to increase the effort at making more effective use of working capital and improving the development and structure of stocks within the national economy. The said directions of intensification, the possibilities of increasing the labor force, and the strengthening of the manufacturing and technological base create prerequisites for the growth of industrial production next year by 2.7 percent, in agricultural by 3 percent, and construction work by 4 percent.

The report delivered by Comrade Peter Colotka characterizes in detail the principal tasks facing individual branches next year. It emerges that machinebuilding, electrical engineering and the electronics industry, the output of which is to increase by 5 percent in 1986, are to be the pivotal development branches of industry. Electronics and microelectronics are to continue to form the base of the progressive trend in the electronics industry's development.

Next year's plan for the agricultural and food complex provides for a continuation of structural changes and directions of raising effectiveness. A relatively rapid 6.4 percent growth is envisaged in crop production, and livestock production is to increase by 4.4 percent.

Particular attention will be given to tackling capital investment problems next year, where prime attention must be devoted to the completion of building projects and to the growing participation in the implementation of ventures undertaken within the framework of international economic cooperation. These demands placed on the construction industry place a substantially higher requirement on managerial and organizational work in the entire sector.

The proposed tasks in the formation of material resources will make it possible to speed up next year the growth of the population's living standard, above all private consumption. Expenditures in the branches of social consumption will grow similarly.

In a further part of the report of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium, Comrade Peter Colotka stressed that the attainment of the objective in our economy's development requires us to wage a resolute struggle at every level of party, state and economic leadership, in conjunction with the active participation by the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, the Youth Union, and other social organizations, to raise performance and effectiveness. This is why we must consistently put into practice measures aimed at improving the management mechanism and at improving significantly all managerial work and the conceptual, organizing, and supervisory activity.

It is essential to seek other ways of improving linkage between the central national economic plans and the economic plans of enterprises, of stimulating socialist entrepreneurship by way of a broader and more consistent application of the principles of khozrashet [financial autonomy], and a more marked and longer-term accountability as well as increased stake in management results.

The standard of supervisory work, especially internal supervision, must be raised significantly and the measures adopted to implement the letter of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on the observation of the principles of socialist legality, morality, and discipline must also be ensured.

The deepening of working people's participation in the management of social processes constitutes an important part of party's effort to raise the standard of managerial work. We must reinforce the awareness in people that they are not only the creators, but simultaneously the consumers of material values, which obliges them to be good managers.

At the close of the report of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium, Comrade Peter Colotka stressed that party bodies and organizations must lead the struggle for intensification, the growth of quality, and effectiveness. Their task is to further raise the effectiveness of political-organizational and mass-political work, deepen the party's leading role, and apply more consistently the right to control. The issue is to stimulate, organize and utilize more effectively the working people's activity and initiative in such a way as to make it positive and fruitful so that nothing that comes of it is rendered futile, and so that we will come to the 17th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL congress with the awareness that we are doing and will be doing everything to ensure that our homeland flourishes, that socialism is strengthened, and that peace in the world triumph.

You have heard the main ideas from the report of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium on the tasks facing the Slovak Socialist Republic economy next year and information on the preliminary draft of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, delivered by Comrade Peter Colotka.

The CPSL Central Committee session then continued with a discussion.

The next part of the session was chaired by Jan Janik, Presidium member and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

Comrade Vincent Magyarics, among others, spoke in a discussion. He described how agricultural workers from Dunajska Streda district implement the demand of high frugality and efficiency of production.

Comrade Dusan Miklanek spoke of the effort to reduce demands for material and power and the growth of production of building materials. However, he also noted the poor technical arrangements in connection with the construction and problems with shortcomings found at apartment inspections which the Ministry of Construction had to deal with in Slovakia in the preceding period. He said the building industry will concentrate on reducing the number of projects under construction in the future, use more of its resources in the construction of energy and machinery producing capacities of key importance, and on tasks of comprehensive housing construction.

Comrade Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee then took the floor. He underlined the importance of the 16th CPCZ Central Committee session and the ongoing CPSL Central Committee session as an important stage of preparations for 17th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL congress.

When he assessed the course of the primary party organizations annual meeting thus far, he said that organizational and ideological unity had further strengthened and the readiness of the party members to act had improved. The content of the approaching party district and regional conferences must be characterized by a responsible and demanding approach to deal with economic and social development issues.

Comrade Milos Jakes praised the contribution of the Slovak Socialist Republic's economy for the advancement of the unified Czechoslovak economy and said that the Slovak economy covers the state-wide needs in a number of spheres.

In connection with the preparation of the Eighth 5-Year Plan he said that the planned 3.5 percent state-wide annual increase in the national income -- in Slovakia by 4.5 percent -- can be achieved only by intensification and by making use of all possibilities in the construction of an advanced socialist society. This means making better use of materials, raw materials, basic funds, giving priority to investments in modernization and reconstruction, making use of the most up-to-date technical equipments and methods with the aim of manufacturing products of the top technological and economic standard, and deepening cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries.

Thirteen comrades took the floor in the discussion. The CPSL Central Committee then adopted a resolution on the tasks of the development of the Slovak Socialist Republic's economy in 1986 and on the report on the preliminary proposal of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. The resolution notes, among other things, that prerequisites have been created in Slovakia for the fulfillment of the decisive tasks of this year's plan and thus also of the entire 5-year plan. By virtue of the growth of social production and labor productivity, utilization of intensification factors, above all in the concluding years of the 5-year plan, it has been possible to secure the national income growth set by the plan. The tendency of better economies with raw materials, other materials, and with power resources has been forced through. The standard of production and technological bases have increased. We have made yet another step towards achieving external economic balance. The cooperation with the CEMA countries has broadened and deepened. The achieved results have been positively influenced by the working peoples' increased initiative in honor of the coming 17th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL congress.

On the basis of these results, the population's living standard has improved qualitatively and has even increased in some spheres. The population's social security has increased. The resolution goes on to stress that the preliminary draft of the Eighth 5-Year Plan in Slovakia, in harmony with the state-wide tasks, is focused upon a more rational and efficient utilization of resources and on speeding up further intensification so that the Slovak economy might, to an increasing extent, share in the implementation of the development of a united Czechoslovak economy. It is necessary to safeguard the growth of the national income by 13 to 25 per cent in the 1986-1990 period. As was stressed at the 16th CPCZ Central Committee session, the plan for the coming year is to safeguard entry into the more demanding conditions of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. From this point of view it is inevitable to achieve a 4.2 percent growth of the national income in Slovakia in 1986. It is necessary to implement more efficiently the results of science and technology within the economy, to progress in cooperation and specialization within the framework of the CEMA integration measures and, in particular, with the USSR.

Within the framework of industry, the development of engineering and electrotechnical industries must be developed first of all in Slovakia. It is important to implement rationalization and modernization actions in metallurgy. As regards the chemical industry, it is important to cope with the tasks connected with new equipment, above all the production of anti-oxidants, agricultural chemicals, and cyclohexanone.

As regards the lumber industry, a pressing task is to achieve a more pronounced valorization of the timber mass. In the sphere of the agrocomplex, it is necessary to give further priority to the development of cereal production before animal production, while the focal point remains to be securing the production of cereals, pulses, and technological crops. In the sphere of the building industry, the resolution points to the priority of constructing socially significant projects, above all, the power station at Mochovce, the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros dam, and the transit gas pipeline on Czechoslovak territory.

The CPSL Central Committee joins in welcoming the development of the working people's initiative in honor of the 17th party congress and the 65th anniversary of the CPCZ foundation. In this sense, it welcomes and supports the decision of the Central Council of Trade Unions to direct socialist competition to reduce material expenditure by 0.5 percent, to increase labor productivity by 1 percent annually, and to effect a substantial increase in the quality of production over and above the level set by the plan. In the adopted resolution, the CPSL Central Committee voices the conviction that the talks of the Communists at the annual member meetings and conferences will significantly contribute towards the preparation of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL congress. The CPSL Central Committee has approved:

1) A report on the tasks of the Slovak Socialist Republic's economy in 1986 and a report on a preliminary draft of the Eighth 5-Year Plan;

2) A report on the activity of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and Secretariat since the CPSL Central Committee session of 21 June 1985; and

3) The CPSL Central Committee budget for 1986.

The CPSL Central Committee has acknowledged the political-organizational safeguarding of the tasks of the 16th CPCZ Central Committee session and the CPSL Central Committee's December session.

Comrade Jozef Lenart wound up the session. He said that the report of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and the ensuing discussion have confirmed the demanding approach of the party organs and organizations in Slovakia towards assessing the present results and towards setting out mobilization/constructive and creative points of departure for the fulfillment of the demanding tasks which will be set by the 17th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL congress. Regarding these tasks, it is of decisive significance that we have to face a higher quality of building an advanced socialist society, speed up social and economic development on the basis above all of an intensive development of the economy, and of other spheres as well.

It is important to safeguard a higher production of the national income as the basic source of increasing and improving the quality of the peoples' living standard, which is the main and lasting aim of the party's policy. In conclusion, Comrade Jozef Lenart thanked the Communists and all the working people who, by their brave work, support the party's policy. He voiced the conviction that they will exert every effort for our socialist society's development in the coming period as well. The CPSL Central Committee session ended with the Internationale.

BEIL HOLDS TALKS WITH U.S. TRADE OFFICIAL

AU11138 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7-8 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- On Friday [6 December] State Secretary Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR-USA Trade and Economic Council, received Robert W. Lundeen, chairman of the USA-GDR Trade and Economic Council and chairman of the Board of Directors of the U.S. Dow Chemical Corporation, for a talk.

R. W. Lundeen informed his host about the activities of the USA-GDR Trade and Economic Council since the Washington session of the two trade and economic councils last May concerning the implementation of the agreed work program.

He particularly stressed the increased interest of U.S. entrepreneurs in trade and economic relations with the GDR and in steps to normalize trade between the two countries. In this connection, he reported that a number of important U.S. firms are preparing for the 1986 Leipzig Spring Fair.

Dr Beil pointed to the statements of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, during his visit to the Dow Chemical stand at the 1985 Leipzig Autumn Fair, that the GDR is interested in normalizing and promoting trade with the United States on the twin principles of equality and equal benefit.

The interlocutors exchanged opinions on the further activities of the trade and economic councils for creating better conditions for deepening trade and economic relations between the two countries.

DOHLUS, KESSLER PAY HOMAGE ON OLAH'S DEATH

LD181751 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1100 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] [place not specified] 18 Dec (ADN) -- Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and SED Central Committee secretary, Army General Heinz Kessler, defense minister, and other personages paid a condolence visit to the Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic today on the occasion of the death of Hungarian Defense Minister General Istvan Olah. They expressed the deeply felt sympathy of the SED Central Committee, of the State Council, of the Government, and of the people of the GDR.

REPORTAGE ON FRG'S GERHARD SCHROEDER VISIT

Received by Honecker

LD181748 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1220 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] Berlin, 18 Dec (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received Gerhard Schroeder, member of the SPD Bundestag group, at the official premises of the Council of State on Wednesday [18 December] for an exchange of views which was conducted in an open, businesslike, and constructive atmosphere.

Gerhard Schroeder, his party's leading candidate for the 1986 regional elections in Lower Saxony, conveyed cordial greetings from SPD Chairman Willy Brandt, which were equally reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

Erich Honecker and Gerhard Schroeder discussed the current international situation and agreed that the preservation of peace is the primary task of the present day. The interlocutors welcomed the results of the talks between CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan. They expressed their hope that it would be possible on this basis to achieve progress and mutually acceptable solutions in the key issues of preventing an arms race in space and the radical reduction of nuclear weapons potentials on earth.

Both sides believe that the results of the Geneva meeting create a more favorable climate for the solution of the problem -- namely peace.

The politicians expressed the conviction that peace on earth can be made more secure by means of agreements. Today this calls for new, constructive and responsible action by all states of the international community and the strengthening of the forces of the worldwide peace movement. Erich Honecker emphasised that the GDR is seeking ways to achieve peace, security, and cooperation through responsible actions and is promoting the creation of a coalition of reason and realism. In conjunction with its allies, the GDR supports the securing of peace through a stop to the arms race and preventing it spreading into space, ultimately aiming at preventing a nuclear inferno.

Gerhard Schroeder emphasized that in a nuclear age security is possible only if we are with one another, not against one another, and that therefore everything must be done to prevent any war -- both nuclear and conventional.

Erich Honecker and Gerhard Schroeder agreed that both German states are under a great obligation to contribute to the removal of the nuclear threat. They affirmed that the GDR and the FRG could do justice to this responsibility above all by using all opportunities to remove political and military confrontation in Europe and in the world. Their work should be directed at such important questions as the peaceful use of space, the halting of nuclear weapons tests, the global outlawing of mass destruction weapons, the creation of chemical and nuclear-free zones in Europe and the conclusion of a treaty on the nonuse of force.

Both sides view the joint political initiative of the SED and the SPD for the creation of a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe and the talks recently started in Berlin between representatives of both parties to discuss a proposal for the creation of a nuclear battlefield-free zone in Europe as a timely and important project to advance disarmament and arms limitation and to invigorate the spirit of Geneva. The interlocutors take the view that the relationship between the two German states should not place any extra burdens on the situation in Europe but should give impetus to peaceful and trusting coexistence between European states.

Erich Honecker emphasized his conviction that the development of peaceful relations and the setting up of a good-neighborly relationship between the two German states is possible if they allow themselves to be guided by realism, adherence to treaties and good will, with respect for sovereignty, equality and noninterference.

Both sides affirmed that the inviolability of frontiers and the respect of territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe within their present frontiers are fundamental conditions for peace. In this connection Gerhard Schroeder said that the respect for GDR state citizenship, the fixing of the frontier in the middle of the Elbe and the closing of the Salzgitter central register are logical steps which would enable further agreements on improving relations between the two German states, for example in transportation and environmental protection.

At the start of the talks, Gerhard Schroeder presented his host with a sculpture entitled "Trust," created by the artist Ulrike Enders, as well as a drawing by his 9-year old daughter with a peace-dove and sun. Erich Honecker cordially thanked him and said that children in the GDR are drawing similar pictures because they love peace and life.

Taking part in the talk were: Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and SED Central Committee secretary; State Secretary Frank-Joachim Herrmann, head of the State Council Chairman's Chancery; and Gunter Rettner, head of the SED Central Committee's International Politics and Economics Department.

Accompanying Gerhard Schroeder were: Karl Ravens, SPD floor leader in the Lower Saxony regional parliament; Peter Struck, member of the SPD Bundestag group, Heinz Thoermer, personal assistant to Gerhard Schroeder.

Meeting 'Very Useful'

LD182334 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1821 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] Berlin 18 Dec (ADN) -- Gerhard Schroeder, deputy chairman of the SPD Lower Saxony regional association, described his meeting with Erich Honecker as very useful, characterized by a very frank and pleasant atmosphere. At a press conference this (Wednesday) afternoon in Berlin, Schroeder stated before foreign and domestic journalists that questions of the relationship between the GDR and Federal Republic had also come up in his more than 2-hours conversation, that day with the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and the chairman of the GDR State Council. The GDR sees in participation in the SDI program, no matter in what form, a strain on the Geneva results and on relations between the two German states, the SPD politician said.

If SDI became a reality, a new round of the arms race would begin because the other side would follow suit. The SPD and the peace movement would show resistance to such a development.

In this connection, the SPD politician stressed that hopes are pinned on the Geneva summit meeting, hopes which must now be realized. Referring to topics discussed between the SPD and SED such as chemical and atomic weapon-free zones, Schroeder values this as a chance to proceed along the path of detente after Geneva with concrete measures on the part of the governments of both German states.

On the question of the Elbe frontier, Schroeder said adherence to the positions of the federal government and the land government of Lower Saxony would not facilitate relations with the GDR, and would detract from concrete progress for the protection and cleanliness of the Elbe. He believes the GDR's position on this is justified, because in practice for a long time the Elbe has been treated as if the border ran down the middle. In his view, the central registrar at Salzgitter represents a superflous burden on the relationship between the German states. It must be dissolved.

Gerhard Schroeder stated that in his opinion, the GDR is a state; it has a territory; people live on that territory; it also has a state population; and, therefore, it also has a citizenship.

This should be respected in the FRG. Such an attitude would also render possible a positive development of relations with the GDR. In this matter, he was in full agreement with Oskar Lafontaine, the prime minister of Saarland.

In further observations, Schroeder said that during the conversation with the State Council chairman, he put forward concrete proposals for the expansion of cultural relations with the GDR and addressed problems of small border traffic.

Possible Honecker FRG Visit

LD181728 Hamburg DPA in German 1234 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Excerpts] East Berlin, 18 Dec (DPA) -- Gerhard Schroeder, SPD prime candidate for the elections to the Lower Saxony Assembly, has spoken out in favor of further developing relations with the GDR on the basis of mutual respect.

The SPD figure expressed the view that Honecker, too, has no interest in a deterioration in relations. The GDR sees the possibility of a visit to the FRG by Honecker, and such a visit could take place in the first 6 months of next year. However, this depends on various matters, such as further development of the SDI project.

COOPERATION ACCORD SIGNED WITH PPR ANALYZED

LD161813 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1536 GMT 16 Dec 85

["From the Long-term Program for the Development of Cooperation Between the GDR and the People's Republic of Poland in the Sphere of Science, Technology and Production for the Period up to the Year 2000" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin 16 Dec (ADN) --Part 1

The Long-term Program for the Development of Cooperation Between the GDR and the People's Republic of Poland in the Sphere of Science, Technology and Production up to the Year 2000 states:

1. Scientific-technological cooperation will be expanded in the following main directions:

Development of processes and equipment for the effective use of energy resources and higher processing of the sources of energy.

Development of processes and equipment for the deeper and low-waste processing of chemical and metallic raw materials and for the use of secondary raw materials.

Development of processes and technical means for the electronification and automation of production.

Intensification of agriculture and the food industry.

2. In the interests of accelerating the process of intensification of production, cooperation and division of labor in the fields of engineering and electrical engineering and electronics will be especially expanded and deepened in the following areas: microelectronics, robotics, flexible production lines with automated control systems, technologies and equipment for the food industry, hydraulics and pneumatic products, medical technology, agricultural machinery, equipment for the preparation and processing of secondary raw materials.

Both sides stress that the deepening and expansion of specialization and cooperation in final products and structural components of the metal-processing industry will create the decisive condition for ensuring dynamic development of mutual trade in the future 5-year plan periods.

3. The GDR and the People's Republic of Poland are cooperating in supplying and meeting demand for selected economically important raw materials and fuels. Cooperation will be concentrated particularly on the development of processes and technologies for the comprehensive improvement of the materials and energy economy and of the efficiency of energy production and application. In the foreground are the development of new technical and technological solutions for the highest possible processing of the available raw materials; increase in the efficiency of the mining and processing of lignite; improvement in technologies for the operation of power stations; and reconstruction and modernization of power station facilities.

4. Both sides assume that cooperation in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and in the refractory industry for raising the degree of processing of the raw materials used will be intensified throughout all stages of production up to the final product.

5. In the development of the chemical industry in the two countries the GDR and the People's Republic of Poland will continue and deepen the cooperation in division of labor, research and development and the specialization and cooperation in production practiced up to now.

The joint tasks are aimed at the further development of rational methods of oil processing and the production of petrochemical products, expansion of cooperation in the production of oxyalcohols and propylenes, deepening of cooperation in the development of new processes and materials for more effective plant protection and pesticides, and specialization and cooperation in the manufacture of chemical products used in microelectronics.

Part II

6. The GDR and the People's Republic of Poland will deepen cooperation in the development and production of new consumer goods, the improvement of product quality as well as in modern technological processes for the improved and comprehensive coverage of the needs of both countries' populations in high-quality consumers goods.

Reciprocal trade in consumer goods for more comprehensive development of goods in demand will be expanded. The intensification and effective use of capacities at the joint "friendship" cotton spinning mill in Zawiercie will be continued.

7. The main areas of cooperation in agriculture and the food industry are specialized research and development in the cultivation of agricultural crops and domestic stock, the preparation of seed for high-yield types of grain, sugar beet hybrids, feed and vegetable crops.

8. In the construction field both sides agreed on the development of new products and technologies for the comprehensive construction of housing and facilities as well as cooperation in inner city construction with a high architectural and technological economic level, the comprehensive improvement in heat insulation in new and renovated buildings as well as the development of new, energy-saving heating and ventilation systems.

9. Both sides will deepen and expand cooperation in economically important tasks for the further increase of effectiveness in the fields of posts and telecommunications, transportation, geology, the water industry and environmental protection, particularly in the border areas, to preserve the cleanliness of water and air as well as the development of the infrastructure on both sides of the Oder and the Neisse.

10. On the basis of the long-term program, agreements and treaties will be concluded for scientific-technological cooperation and specialization and cooperation in research and production.

11. The Mixed Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, in order to implement the main areas of cooperation planned in the long-term program, will agree on measures for their realization, control the progress of realization of the measures and set down further tasks in accordance with the achieved level of cooperation.

SED CC GREETS MPLA-LABOR PARTY CONGRESS

AU061844 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent the following greetings message, signed by its General Secretary Erich Honecker, to the delegates of the second party congress of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, MPLA-Labor Party, which begins today in Luanda:

Esteemed comrades, the Central Committee and all members of the SED, as well as the GDR people, convey to you, the members of your party and the friendly people of Angola fraternal greetings on the occasion of the second party congress of the MPLA-Labor Party.

We are following with special attention and sympathy the development and the strengthening of the MPLA-Labor Party as revolutionary vanguard of the Angolan people.

Your party congress is taking place at a time when decisions are being made that are of the greatest importance for the fate of mankind, for the further international development. Under the leadership of the MPLA-Labor Party the Angolan people stand in the front rank of all those forces of social progress in Africa which actively struggle for peace, disarmament, for the elimination of the danger of war, and for the revival of detente.

The heroism and the readiness for sacrifices of the Angolan people and their party to ward off the imperialist policy of aggression, their struggle against colonialism, racism, apartheid and neocolonialist exploitation have met with high recognition and worldwide support.

We note with great pleasure that the relations between our parties, states, and peoples, which have developed in the anti-imperialist struggle and have stood their test in the joint struggle for peace and social progress, are developing successfully and universally on the basis of the treaty on friendship and cooperation.

In view of the continuing criminal aggression of the South African apartheid regime against your country, we again assure you of our unbreakable and active solidarity. The SED Central Committee wishes the second MPLA-Labor Party Congress a successful implementation. We are convinced that our two parties, states and peoples, in close alliance with the fraternal socialist st[illegible] and with all progressive and anti-imperialist forces, will win new vi[illegible] and disarmament, and for social progress.

TISCH ADDRESSES FDGB NATIONAL CONFERENCE

AU111152 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7-8 Dec 85 pp 1-2

[Excerpt] East Berlin (ND) -- For the more than 9.3 million trade union members of the Republic the 1986 plan is a program of creative work for strengthening socialism and safeguarding peace. This was stated by Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Council and member of the SED Central Committee, on Friday [6 December] in Berlin.

With this plan, he stressed at the conclusion of the 2-day conference of the FDGB National Executive Council, the tested course of the unity of economic and social policy is continued. Proceeding from the decisions taken at the 10th and 11th SED Central Committee sessions, and filled with firm trust in the policy of the party of the workers class, the entire trade unionist activity on the basis of the decisions of the National Executive Council is concentrated on decisive questions concerned with the further shaping of the developed socialist society.

During these weeks it is particularly necessary to ensure in the socialist competition that the remaining time up to this year's last workday is fully utilized for the overall fulfillment and purposeful overfulfillment of this year's tasks, so that next year's plan targets can be tackled from good starting positions.

In his speech Harry Tisch said that the next important step -- based on the 1986 plan -- is to supplement and detail the competition decisions in the enterprises in honor of the 11th SED Congress. This is done with the conviction that throughout the 1986 plan the material and cultural standard of living of the people will be further enhanced step by step on the basis of a high development rate of production, efficiency, scientific-technological progress, and labor productivity growth.

It is necessary to rapidly make the most recent results of science and technology economically viable. Here new steps have to be taken in order to establish the closest economic relations between combines and scientific institutions. The GDR of tomorrow, Harry Tisch said, can only be imagined as a country which increasingly utilizes modern key technologies, achieves fast growth in labor productivity and efficiency on this basis, and creates important innovations and achievements. Therefore, the trade unions' attention must be devoted to consistently promoting these processes of innovation, and particularly to preparing the people for mastering them. In 1986 there is the task of creating even more capacities for development, production, and application of microelectronics in the combines, and of further developing at high speed the quality of the enterprises' production of their own means of rationalization.

The party's policy, Harry Tisch stressed, the consistency with which it always works so that everything is done with the people and for the people, has given a great impetus to trade union work.

In the part of the speech relating to the international situation, Harry Tisch emphasized that now more than ever it is necessary to make peace more secure by halting the arms race and not extending arms into space. Conditions for that have become more favorable through the Geneva summit meeting. Now more than ever the GDR trade unionists will dedicate their strength to reinforcing socialism, and thus to safeguarding peace.

DIGNITARIES PAY CONDOLENCES AT OLAH'S FUNERAL

LD190038 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] Ministers, politicians, ambassadors, diplomats, military and air attaches expressed their condolences this morning at the Ministry of Defense on the occasion of the death of Defer : Minister Army General Istvan Olah. Tribute was paid in front of the black-bordered portrait adorne' with flowers by Interior Minister Janos Kamara and by several of his leading colleagues. On behalf of the USSR Embassy, Ambassador Boris Stukalin wrote his name in the book of condolences. Condolences were then expressed by ambassadors and military attaches accredited in Budapest to Lieutenant General Lajos Morocz, state secretary of defense, Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Jozsef Pacsek, head of the Main Political Directorate, Lieutenant General Ferenc Karpati, and first secretary of the Defense Ministry MSZMP Committee, Major General Bela Gyorgyi.

Present were Colonel General Nikolay Silchenko, representing the Warsaw Pact's Joint Armed Forces and Lieutenant General Aleksandr Demidov, representing the Southern Army Group. Condolences were expressed by Ambassadors Peter Unwin of Great Britain, Nicolas Salgo of the United States, and Hubert Dubois of France.

USSR's Kulikov, Gribkov Arrive

LD181854 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] News was just received that Viktor Kulikov, marshal of the Soviet Union, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact's Joint Armed Forces, and Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces' staff, arrived tonight in Hungary to participate in the funeral of Army General Istvan Olah, minister of defense.

CEMA COMMUNIQUE STRESSES TECHNOLOGICAL IMPORT

LD181838 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] The communique issued after the CEMA session in Moscow contains important material, and for this reason it is worth appending an explanation to the most important details of CEMA cooperation. An opportunity was offered for this in Moscow by the fact that a press conference was held after the session by Guriy Marchuk, chairman of the CEMA Scientific and Technical Cooperation Committee. Jozsef Havel, our correspondent, was also present at the press conference:

Guriy Marchuk stressed first of all that the adoption of the all-round program of technological-scientific progress up to the year 2000 is an extremely important tool for the socialist community to resolve its internal and external key tasks. Marchuk added that the elaboration and realization of the all-round program represents a big step in further deepening socialist economic integration. He went on to say that the complex program starts out from the national programs of scientific and technical development and focuses the efforts on the most important areas. These are the following: the electronics industry in the national economy where the task is to elaborate a new generation of computer systems which can perform 10 billion operations or more per second. In the framework of all-round automation, there must be a wide-scale realization of flexible, automated production; automatic plans must be created.

As for the nuclear power industry, the task is to transform the CEMA countries' energy equilibrium structure; new materials must be created; the realization of this is of practical significance for every branch of the national economy. With regard to biotechnological methods, the elaboration of these is of great significance from agriculture right up to health protection.

How will all this be done? Guriy Marchuk highlighted the significance of multilateral and bilateral agreements, stating that the approved program prescribes the wide-scale application of new progressive forms of cooperation. With regard to the financing of the realization of the scientific tasks, the research costs will be covered by those interested in the solution of the problem, Guriy Marchuk said at his Moscow press conference.

MSZMP SECRETARIES DEPART FOR BUCHAREST

LD181815 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] Three MSZMP Central Committee secretaries have gone to Bucharest. Janos Berecz, Lenard Pal, and Matyas Szuros are to participate in the consultation of the socialist countries' communist and worker party secretaries in charge of foreign and ideological affairs. Accompanying the delegation are Janos Barabas, Laszlo Kovacs, and Andras Knopp, all of them deputy directors of Central Committee departments, as well as Csaba Tabajdi.

LEADERS SEND ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE TO CASTRO

LD172248 Budapest MTI in English 1807 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Budapest, December 17 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, have sent telegrams of greeting on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of Hungarian-Cuban diplomatic relations. Foreign Ministers Peter Varkonyi and Isidoro Malmierca also send telegrams.

LIGHT INDUSTRY FAILS TO FULFILL ECONOMIC PLAN

LD190623 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] The Hungarian light industrial sector is not going to fulfill this year's plans. It was announced at a news briefing by the Ministry of Industry that part of the reason for this is energy supply disruptions caused by the severe cold at the beginning of the year, when several factories had to suspend production. Another negative factor is the declining number of people employed in the sector. While the light industry achieved three times the planned volume of exports to the ruble-accounting market, less than the planned volume of Hungarian goods reached the capitalist market, partly because enterprises were unable to replace obsolete goods with competitive products.

TRADE, PAYMENTS AGREEMENT CONCLUDED WITH USSR

LD171946 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] The Soviet Union continues to be our country's biggest trading partner, and Hungary continues to occupy a leading place in the USSR's foreign trade. These truisms are reflected in the trade and payments agreement for the next 5 years which was signed in Moscow today by the two foreign trade ministers. Here is Jozsef Havel with the details:

In accordance with the 5-year trade agreement the two countries' trade will exceed R51 billion and this, compared to the 5-year period now nearing completion, represents a considerable increase. Next year's trade will amount to R9.7 billion. The trade and payments agreement promotes a rapid rate of development of the branches which form the basis of scientific-technical development, the expansion in the trade of modern machines and equipment, and the introduction of new products in bilateral trade. It is also important that the agreement prescribes the raising of the quality and technical standard of products to be reciprocally delivered. Hungarian organizations will take part in the renovation and expansion of several Soviet projects, including the Likino bus factory, and light and food industry plants. In the terms of the agreement, Soviet deliveries will continue to satisfy a considerable part of Hungary's demand for basic heating and raw materials -- that is in mineral oil, natural gas, iron ore and nonferrous metals and cotton. At the preliminary discussions to the agreement both sides affirmed that possibilities for the expansion of trade must be pursued.

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES PRICE INCREASES, REGULATIONS

AU090909 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 30 Nov 85 p 5

[Interview with Jozsef Lakatos, head of a main department at the National Material and Price Office, by Maria Lakatos: "Expecting a Decreasing Rate -- A 5 percent Price Increase Is Planned for Next Year -- Energy Prices Increased Most This Year"; date and place not given -- first paragraph is paper's introduction]

[Text] In the first 9 months of the current year the consumer price level was 6.9 percent higher than in the same period last year. If we can believe in the forecast, this year's price increase will not exceed the planned 7 percent. Will the rate of price increases slow down next year? We asked Jozsef Lakatos, head of a main department at the National Material and Price Office, about these matters.

"Based on the price statistics for the first 9 months of the year and on other information, we can draw the conclusion firmly enough that the consumer price increase will be according to plan," Jozsef Lakatos said. "Compared with last year, this is more favorable from two points of view: there will be no exceeding the planned increase and compared to the 8.3 percent price increase of last year, the rate of the price increase this year has decreased.

Dispersion and Its Background

[M. Lakatos] What do the details show? What is behind the average?

[J. Lakatos] In the first 9 months of the current year, food prices were 6.3 percent higher, and the clothing prices were 10.6 percent higher than last year.

As a result of changes at the beginning of the year, heating prices and household prices were 19.7 percent higher than in the same period last year. The prices of durable consumer goods, however, increased "only" by 5.5 percent. There is obviously a greater dispersion in the assortment of certain concrete types of goods. The price of many goods did not increase at all, but the price of other goods increased considerably. It is enough to mention only the fact that, in the course of the central price measures taken in January, the average price increase of goods and services affected by the measures was 18-19 percent, including a 3-60 percent dispersion of concrete price increases. Statistics take all these into account on the basis of their share in turnover and consumption.

[M. Lakatos] Even without statistics it is striking that pullovers, shoes, boots, especially imported ones, are much more expensive than last year. What are the causes of this?

[J. Lakatos] There has indeed been an acceleration in the price increase of clothing in the course of 1 and a half and 2 years. Prices of clothing react very sensitively to to the changes in supply and demand. In addition to the services, this is an area where direct price authority measures can influence price developments only in a limited way. At present, demand exceeds supply on the clothing market, and the offer is also behind the planned one. Under present capacity and manpower conditions and as a result. of the increasing export tasks, the domestic industry which plays a dominant role in the domestic supply, is unable to increase its domestic offer. Imports which have price levels, are playing an increasing role in the supply of the population. On the basis of increasing stocks and decreasing volume of purchases next year, we count on a slight decrease in the price increase of clothing.

[M. Lakatos] Some years ago, many people expected a halt in price increases, at least in certain groups of consumer goods, precisely from the competition between imports and domestic goods. Today, however, we see, at least in the shop windows, that imported goods are much more expensive.

[J. Lakatos] This is an extremely complex problem. Adequate supply can limit the price increases. Imports can also have such a role, for example, household textiles where imports genuinely limit the domestic prices. If imports are meant to fulfill higher quality exclusive needs or if they compensate for domestic goods in shortage, their price reducing effect is less predominant. It can also happen that these imports are marked rather by their high prices in the short term. In the case of fashion imports, however, one should not underestimate the imports' effects on promoting the modernization and stylishness of domestic goods. If we import goods that are manufactured with high expenses everywhere in the world, we cannot sell these goods more cheaply at home either.

It Is Difficult To Survive

[M. Lakatos] I think that, taking into consideration the above-mentioned facts, you still do not doubt that there are exceptional cases. Is the price calculation legal in such cases?

[J. Lakatos] According to the regulators, the prices of import goods must adjust to the domestic price relations. From this point of view, of course, it is necessary to take into consideration the quality, modernity, stylishness, and the conditions of purchase. If all these do not justify a higher price of import goods, then the merchant violates the price regulations if, in spite of this, he sells these goods at a 20-30 percent higher price, or even more.

The irregularity is particularly flagrant when goods that are offered also by the state retail trade are sold by the various bazaars and tobacco shops at a 30-40 percent higher price. A case in point was the Lego affair. The price control takes a stand against these cases. However, it is impossible to supervise every single article....

Price control is more difficult when it is necessary to also consider the differences in utilization value and the stylishness. For this, the quality control institute must often be involved, something that requires more time and is often extremely expensive. In my opinion, we cannot link the capacity of price control only with supervising the luxury articles or the goods subject to daily fashion trends. It is much more important to regularly examine the producer and consumer prices of basic consumer goods and services and to take a stand against unjustified price increases, be it by way of price increases or deterioration of quality. As far as the above-mentioned category of goods is concerned, I would consider it as the most important task that the competent bodies (quality control institutes, the National Council of Consumers) should inform the population more frequently and in more forms about what is worth buying and what is not at the given price. There is an area of trade turnover (for example the small boutiques in the case of clothing goods) where there is competition and here the prices are controlled by supply and demand; thus, it is necessary to supervise here first of all the observance of retail-trade and financial regulations (for example that faulty articles are replaced).

[M. Lakatos] Is a fundamental change expected in price regulations?

[J. Lakatos] Quite considerable changes in price regulations have been instituted in 1985. The aim now is to strengthen these changes in the practice of enterprises and authorities. There will be no genuine modification in the legal regulation of prices by 1986. The impact of price authorities has been stronger in 1985. This has been in connection with the changes in the system of regulators and the economic performance lagging behind the planned one. In harmony with the strengthening of market relations, it is possible to gradually ease this impact slightly in 1986 and more in the coming years. The price-club members can already conduct a relatively free price policy. The restrictions in the retail trade price calculations will also be further eased. When they criticize the competitive price calculation -- or the obligation to register it -- many people forget that, lacking adequate market competition, the authorities often must interfere in the relations between buyers and sellers because there is no automatic system that would automatically limit the unjustified price increases. The enterprises that apply to the price club receive exemption from more detailed regulations precisely on the basis that their goods do not have a monopoly on the domestic market. There are 93 enterprises and cooperatives at present which belong to this price club, 25 percent of the domestic sales of enterprises listed in the price calculation of the competitive processing industry. Hopefully, their number will increase as much as last year.

It Can Slow Down at Long Last

[M. Lakatos] We can expect a smaller price increase next year, that is, will there not be a large-scale price increase of basic consumer goods?

[J. Lakatos] We plan a consumer price increase of some 5 percent which is considerably lower than the price increases of past years.

Products and services with uncontrolled prices, some of which are also expected to rise in price at a lower rate than last year, represent 57 percent of consumption. A considerable part of price increases derives from the changes in uncontrolled prices, thus, we do not plan a considerable price increase in the sphere of basic consumer goods. This is made possible by the fact that the foreign trade world market prices become stabilized and there will not be a new devaluation of the forint. This can make the economy and the price policy more balanced. The increase in economic performance on the basis of efficiency and income producing capacity -- as it was formulated in the Seventh 5- ear Plan -- can provide at the same time a lasting solution to halting the inflationary processes.

VARKONYI COMMENTS ON SIGNIFICANCE OF HELSINKI

LD121842 Budapest MTI in English 1714 GMT 12 Dec 85

[Text] Budapest, December 12 (MTI) -- On the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act the November issue of VALOSAG, a Hungarian monthly, carries an article by Peter Varkonyi, Hungarian foreign minister. Peter Varkonyi discusses in detail the events preceding Helsinki and the impact of the Final Act on world policy. He states:

"The foreign policy goals and practical steps of the Hungarian Government have always been in compliance with the Final Act. Issues of peace and cooperation in Europe have an outstanding place in our foreign policy. We adhere to the ten Helsinki principles consistently and, on this basis, strive to implement all the recommendations the Final Act contains. We continued to do so even when tensions increased in international life as we started from the fact that peaceful co-existence is the only possible perspective.

'That there cannot be any system of relations between the 35 state-signatories which does not rely upon the Helsinki principles is one of our most important experiences in the Helsinki process. The Hungarian Government, in keeping with its long-term foreign policy strategy, common [word indistinct] with its allies in the Warsaw Treaty, encourages to improve relations with countries of diverging social systems. At the same time, we were often compelled to draw the attention of our Western partners to the artificial barriers they set up which hinder commercial and economic relations, to humanitarian issues such as the easing of travelling, and to disparities in information and cultural exchange disadvantageous for us.

'The Hungarian practice exceeds the recommendations of the Final Act in several aspects. We have a much more favourable visa system than most Western countries. We receive more tourists a year than the population of the country. Our cultural openness is evidenced by the books published, and the programme of television, cinema and theatres.

'In an effort to promote the implementation of the Final Act, Hungary made proposals to the governments of 19 capitalist countries in 1976. Some of these initiatives have been implemented and become an integral part of our relations.

'It is the recognition of our constructive participation in the all-European process and a sign of interest in our achievements in the constructing of a socialist society that Hungary was asked to hold the European Cultural Forum. We did our utmost for the forum to contribute to a better political atmosphere in Europe with genuine results.'

SHULTZ TOUR SAID TO WEAKEN POST-GENEVA HOPES

LD181159 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz is ending his journey around the European states. He visited in turn: London, Brussels, Bonn, West Berlin, Bucharest, Budapest, and Belgrade. Zdzislaw Stankiewicz comments:

A month after the Soviet-U.S. summit, it might seem that the spirit of Geneva is becoming generally accepted [zyskuje prava obywatelstwa] in international political life. There are a great many examples to confirm this view; but there are also examples of activities which are trying to destroy this spirit. The most recent is the European journey by George Shultz. Its chief aim turned out to be to advertise star wars, and at the same time, to present the thesis that the Geneva meeting came about solely due to the patience and persistance of the United States. Not a word was mentioned about the numerous peace proposals issued by the Soviet Union, which made a major contribution toward creating a favorable climate in Geneva. The basis of the joint Soviet-U.S. declaration, which says that the Soviet Union and the United States will not strive for military superiority, was also passed over in silence. There was enough space and time in West Berlin, however, for reflections on the unnatural and inhumane division of Europe and on the stifling of freedom in Eastern Europe. The hard-hitting statements by the secretary of state maintained a tone reminiscent of the cold war. That quotation comes from a WASHINGTON POST commentary. It is hard to refute the American author; and, unfortunately, one also has to agree with the view that this European journey by Minister [as heard] Shultz has weakened the post-Geneva hopes -- justified hopes -- for a lessening of international tension.

ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN 'FAVORABLE'

LD171203 Warsaw PAP in English 1420 GMT 14 Dec 85

[By PAP correspondent Tadeusz Jacewicz]

[Text] London, Dec 14 -- Poland and Great Britain recorded a favourable development of their economic relations this year. By the end of September 1985, Poland's exports totaled almost 250 million pounds, marking a 28 per cent growth over the last year's figures. It is estimated that the value of export over the whole year will reach 330 million pounds and the surplus of Polish export over the import from Great Britain will total some 130 million pounds.

New economic contacts on various levels were established this year and the existing cooperation was expanded. Positive signs in the Polish-British trade exchange could have been visible still more clearly if it had not been for the credit difficulties from the British side, which limit possibilities of concluding many of the contracts.

At preser Poland is the second largest, after the USSR, British trading partner among the soc st countries. Poland takes a significant place in British imports, at the same time being an attractive export market for the British industry. The sale of British commodities in Polish market rose by 17 per cent this year.

GROWING CATHOLIC CHURCH SAID TO CREATE 'TENSION'

AU031316 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 23 Nov 85 pp 3-4

[Jerzy Jarzeniec article: "The Services of Religion"]

[Excerpts] The author of this article is aware of the predicament into which he is drawing the editors by tackling -- from the point of view of non-believers -- a problem that is directly connected with the essence of religious activity, even though this problem is no doubt of general social importance. If, despite everything, I propose an end to the silence accompanying the increasing growth in the extent and costs of the Roman Catholic confession's religious mission in our country, the courage to do so is provided by a certain knowledge of affairs whose increase on a gigantic scale has been the subject of articles by Bishop Ignacy Tokarczuk of Przemysl in the columns of NIEDZIELA [SUNDAY], the Czestochowa diocese weekly, since the beginning of this year.

In a series of articles called "Polish Pastoralism on the Verge of the Year 2000," Bishop Tokarczuk proposes a drastic increase in the church structures in Poland. The scale of these proposals is illustrated by concrete ideas expressed with no reservations whatsoever in issues 13, 17, and 19 of NIEDZIELA and demanding, among other things, a considerable expansion of the existing parish-diocese network (for example, by replacing the 24 percent full dioceses with 40 new ones); a radical increase in the number of full-time clergymen, whereby in addition to a corps of "chaplains" performing pastoral work in individual spheres of administration, industrial branches, professions, and factories, the author of this idea also suggests the appointment of auxiliary full-time ministers from among laymen; and, (I quote literally), "reviving the whole of social life" by including it in pastoral work.

Bishop Tokarczuk proceeded to formulate such shocking conclusions in an article (NIEDZIELA No 1, 1985) which inauguarated a series of articles on "a proper knowledge and appreciation of the teachings of John Paul II" and on the purpose of shining the Polish example on the whole world ("We should set an example to the world of how to solve problems of church organization.") It is therefore worth looking at this issue from the angle of the Bishopric and Diocese of Rome, and then compare the current situation in Poland with that of the world.

In none of its numerous decisions did the Second Vatican Council determine the number of clergymen and premises and the size of funds required for the religious needs of the Catholic confession. When the former archbishop of Krakow assumed rule over the Diocese of Rome together with the papal throne (where out of 609 parishes as many as 70 did not have and, to a major extent, still do not have their own churches) he did not start with a church-building campaign. Instead he used as the subject of his first Easter sermons the slogan: "An apartment for every family." So far there is no indication that the Church authorities intend to change their mind in this sphere. When the sociological and practical problems of the religious mission at parish level were discussed at this year's traditional meeting between the Rome clergy and their bishop-pope, John Paul II voiced no concrete postulates concerning the number of church buildings or about new clergy posts, apart from the statement that "a parish of between 3,000 and 5,000 people would be the best average size as far as the people are concerned," (which, by the way, is the average size of a parish in Poland).

Therefore, it seems that the bishop of Przemysl with his proposals has found himself in the troublesome position of being "more Catholic than the pope," unless of course different priorities apply to the papal diocese and different ones to the dioceses in Poland, and unless what the church in developed countries of the West can afford completely suits the financial possibilities of the church in a country which is deeply in debt [skrajnie zadluzony] and which is extricating itself from the crisis with difficulty.

Data contained in the two latest Church Statistical Annuals ["Annuarium Statisticum Ecclesiae"] published by the Vatican's Central Office of Church Statistics illustrates above all that there is an avoidable growth in the number of church cadres in Poland. After a downward trend between 1975 and 1977, a turnabout occurred when a Pole was elected pope. As a result of this, the number of priests rose by 800.

Although far removed from the triumphalism conveyed by Bishop Tokarczuk's proposed structural reform, the cadres situation in the church in Poland is quite impressive compared to the downward trends throughout the world, especially in the West. The church in Poland is one of those exceptional cases inside the Universal Church where the number of priests is growing. If the success of the Polish church could be repeated elsewhere, then the dramatic problem of diminishing Roman Catholic priests would be solved. Almost 10 percent of the world's candidates for the Roman Catholic priesthood are citizens of the PPR. We are witnessing an increasingly rapid Polonification of many dwindling international clerical orders. For example, the number of Poles in the Salvatorian Order has risen from 14 to 26 percent over the past 20 years.

Numerous delays in church construction in Poland, sometimes dramatic and lasting several years, lie at the roots of the present explosion in church building. These delays were most frequently caused by a lack of prompt approval from the authorities. Today the problem is not that the authorities are regretting their previous attitude and issuing an avalanche of building permits, but that for many years the church has been acting as if these permits were never issued, and that the same shortage of religious premises can be felt as was the case 10 years ago.

In the meantime, the truth is that the basic discrepancies in church construction in Poland were satisfied in the second half of the seventies. Primate and Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski noticed this and said so publicly. When blessing the foundation stone of a church in Legionow near Warsaw on 8 October 1979, he said: "For 4 years now the situation has been different to the extent that state authorities understand the need to satisfy the everyday needs of God's people. Right now about 14 churches are being built in and around Warsaw, and we have permission to build the same number of churches within the Archdiocese of Warsaw. It is the same in other archdioceses, but not always."

Let us try to expand on the primate's figures. On 31 December 1984, (figures provided by the Office for Religious Affairs), there were 10,568 Roman Catholic churches and 4,389 chapels in Poland, and 1,396 religious premises were either being built or expanded. Apart from the efforts of past generations, the following authority-approved initiatives by the Roman Catholic Church have brought about this state of affairs: 1,072 church construction permits issued in the seventies, and 331 such permits issued in 1981. Because of a change in the rules governing religious construction, a 4-year plan was issued permitting the construction of 206 premises of over 600 square meters from 1982 to 1985. In addition to this, the authorities regularly granted permission for the building or modernization of premises of less than 600 square meters, the number of which was already close to 1,000 in 1982. To be honest, one must also recall the several-dozen cases of self-approved religious construction, primarily in Bishop Tokarczuk's dioces.

Foreign observers and journalists monitoring the development of religious construction often point to the paradoxical situation whereby considerably more religious construction was carried out in crisis-ridden Poland in the first half of the eighties than anywhere else in Europe. I hold the Western press responsible for this information, for there is no way of checking it. The difficulty is that the very extensive "1983 Church Statistical Annual" does not deal with church construction. What is more, it does not deal with the problem of the number of churches and chapels in the Catholic world at all. After so many centuries and on the threshold of the third millennium, have these topics become unimportant to the authors? Maybe they have become awkward. I do not think there is anything to hide here from state authorities. After all, even the most inefficient authority can count the number of churches operating in its territory. Rather, it is public opinion which is involved here.

Statistics which, although random, are backed by the hitherto unquestioned authority of the "Papal Annual" led to revelational conclusions concerning Polish religious construction this year as compared to the world in general. In the average Polish diocese, Catholics have considerably more numerous and more spacious churches at their disposal in relation to the number of parishioners than do their fellow believers in large conurbations and historic Catholic centers in the West. In our time, one diocese in Przemysl managed to build "by hook or by crook" ["per fas et nefas"] more churches than all the popes together ever managed to do in the Diocese of Rome. Poland is a world power of churches; and yet the records do not merely apply to religious buildings. Every time a new church is built, and even in the case of many chapels, the first buildings to arise are spatious residential premises with facilities that exceed the hopes of successive generations. The old Polish term "presbytery" ["plebania"] no longer suits these buildings -- it is too restrictive. For the sake of building essential religious and parish premises, multifunctional buildings have been erected which are often larger than the religious buildings accompanying them.

And to think that the church press glosses over these revelations. Is it through modesty? Or a reluctance to perform propaganda of success? Rather, it is through the fear that if Catholic opinion finds out about the real extent of church construction, it may stop providing the church with the support it has been rendering up to now, to the advantage of other and perhaps more pressing needs.

To a certain extent, ignoring, discounting, and even concealing the worldwide achievements of the Polish Church concerning the growth in cadres and church construction becomes more understandable when we consider that the growth trend in the number of priests and churches in Poland is not slacking at all. Two fundamental interests lie at the root of this surprising tendency to increase church structures in Poland to such an extent. The first one, the correctness of which one needs to share but which one cannot fail to respect, is expressed in the conviction that only Poland's religious community is able to help the universal church which, despite all the recognition and popularity it receives, is beset with a crisis with cadres, religious practice, and faith. The second is an external and exceedingly controversial interest. It professes the performance of the religious mission as far away as possible from the church's traditional spheres of activity, in areas of social, professional, cultural, artistic, and recreational life where religion, separated from its natural surroundings, place, and people, loses its religious character and becomes more or less a lay activity, sometimes even a political one. In any case, when Bishop Tokarczuk in the columns of NIEDZIELA presented his proposals for multiplying the church structures in Poland, he did not hide his political aspirations at all. Therefore, he encountered the immediate support and recognition of "Free Europe" along with a quite steady silence from the country's Catholic press, as I managed to observe.

Many Polish churches are being built with so called convertible currency outlay, which is usually hailed more loudly abroad than in the parish concerned. In July 1984 the West German CARITAS [Catholic Welfare Council publication] published the figures for Church aid to the countries of our camp, saying that this aid had grown steadily for 30 years and in 1983 amounted to DM40.4 million, of which 27.7 million went to Poland. The Kirchein NOT organization (full translation -- Church in Need, Aid for Priests in the East), also a religious organization, but at the same time a particularly politicized one because it combines revanchism with militant anticommunism, boasted in 1977 that it had funded the building of 3,000 churches behind the "iron curtain," and said in a brochure called "Great Is the Harvest" that from 1972 to 1982 it gave $11.5 million for the construction of priests' seminaries and training of candidates for the priesthood, of which 7.7 million went to Poland.

What are the donors concerned with?

If they were merely concerned with the religious mission per se, then it would be better for the money to have remained in the donor countries, and on no account be sent to Poland.

But perhaps the point is to highlight the energy and authenticism of the Polish religious mission. Exactly. The complements addressed to the Polish Church which one reads about in the Western press mainly possess a political context. Religion in Poland is most often described as an exotic phenomenon, sometimes ironic or even disdainful. At the same time the "Polish Pastoralism on the Verge of the Year 2000" appeared in NIEDZIELA, the Paris daily LA CROIX organized a broad discussion called "Christians in the Year 2000." Concerning the Polish part of this French discussion, there was an article on 9 May called "The Church Should Once More 'Succumb to Barbarism' in Order to Escape From the Alien Influence of Modern Exact Sciences." The author, J. Potin, gives first place among these "Barbarians," -- among which in his opinion one ought not to include either the 18th Century experiences of Western Europe nor secularization -- to Poland, followed by some Third World countries. Western media is popularizing a certain detailed image of a naive and simple Pole-Catholic that is so useful for the West that even if such a person did not exist, he would have to be invented.

The issue of the constantly growing infrastructure of the Catholic Church in Poland and the closely related phenomenon of the secularization and politicization thereof opens up the prospects for new tension which may be as drastic as the one which caused opposition in its time, caused by a programmed neglect of the natural religious needs of fellow citizens. It is worth remembering this especially today, when the examination of proposals concerning church construction over the next 5-year period is appearing on the daily agenda. Bishops from all over the world have already sent in proposals to build as many as 627 churches, including large and very large ones. Are Bishop Tokarczuk's arguments meant to triumph?

CHURCH AS BEYOND 'MORAL, POLITICAL EVALUATION'

AU110945 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Polish 1 Dec 85 p 8

[Barut commentary: "A Message of Congratulations"]

[Excerpts] Issue 263 of ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI carried a commentary entitled "Render Unto God His Due and Make Room for Buffoons at the Pulpit." This commentary told us that Fedorowics, whom we all know as a most Christian cabaret star, had turned the Holy Cross Church in Wroclaw into a stage for a cabaret performance. If the truth be known, I would really have liked to listen to the sermon delivered by the saintly Fedorowicz!

Nothing would be simpler than to broadcast and televise the masquerades and cabaret performances that continue to push out with increasing frequency the traditional rites from the churches. If so, then all of Poland, and not only those in the know, will burst its sides laughing. We should launch Fedorowicz on television! Let all Poland have its fun. We should launch other most Christian performers. Perhaps then all Poland from border to border would believe that the people's traditional faith is being most impudently exploited for nonreligious purposes and that this is being done not only by those who are most Christian. Perhaps in such a case all Poland would realize that the interests of the Roman Catholic Church (and of other associated churches) could never and will never be reconciled with the interests of the Polish people and state. Let us take a look at the simplest examples. Common sense demands that when there is a shortage of manpower, materials, and equipment -- in a word, when our republic is under pressure -- everything must be done to ensure the social minimum for our citizens. Everything must be done! This is the duty of every state and this is what common sense demands! And what is happening in our country? There is a shortage of schools, especially in rural areas; and schools in townships continue to work in three shifts. There is a shortage of day centers for children, of hospitals, and natal clinics. These days people need these facilities like fish need water. But what is it we do? We continue to build churches! Is this normal? Is it normal that there is a church in a village, but children have to commute 10 or more kilometers to attend a school? They have to commute like this every day, while people attend church only on Sundays and important holidays. It is normal that there is a church in a village, but no medical station or nursery? I can understand that priests take care of their interests. They are right to do so, but I cannot understand the church. I cannot. Its reasoning and activity will ruin the republic.

It is out of the question that only one side, the church, should pose conditions for the people's government. The government should also pose conditions. It is out of the question that the church should place itself beyond the pale of any moral and, especially, political evaluation, while evaluating others. If church institutions may engage in various activities, they should be asked to account for them in the same way that every social structure active in the PPR is asked. A single state cannot tolerate two or more states within itself. History tells us that the monarchs who subordinated religion to the interests of their states continued to stay in the vanguard of civilization. The others kept lagging behind until they found themselves at the very tail of development.

There is no need to conceal the fact that a large section of the Polish clergy, which is being financed by the special services of other countries, continues to foster the attitudes of Polish workers, peasants, and members of the intelligentsia in such a way that, without knowing, they act against their own interests. Productivity continues to deteriorate at a headlong pace, but everyone rejoices, although it is common knowledge that it is the workers, peasants, and members of the intelligentsia who are losers. At the same time, some sections of the clergy continue to attack the center of power as if it were staffed by Beelzebubs.

Can this add up to national reconciliation, to mutual accord, and to the love of one's neighbor? The anti-Polish -- and I say clearly anti-Polish -- missionary work continues to expand! Also, the fact that purely political elements have been introduced into religious rites continues to alienate traditionally religious communities from the Roman Catholic Church. We know that public life abhors a vacuum. That is why these communities, especially young people, continue to join other religious associations. Not so long ago I had an opportunity to have discussions -- if this is not too much to say -- with young Calvinists, Protestants, Catholics, Orthodox persons and other religionists whose knowledge began and ended with quotations from the Old and New Testaments. Their approach to modern problems was that they would open the Bible on such and such a page, recite a certain passage and wait until I became a convert, that is, until I believed in what they read to me.

I kept looking at those young people and was unable to comprehend why it was that they had been torn from their normal lives and forced into a magical-fantastic way of thinking and acting. Anti-Polish forces in Poland and abroad continue to encourage such thinking and acting. Poland does not exist for these young people. It is Christianity that is important for them! They believe that "Christ will save Poland!" The only argument they could introduce against my pleadings was to say: "You are a communist!!" "You have sold yourself to the Bolsheviks." To one such discussion I brought Marx's "The Capital" and said that it was in no way different from the Bible or from any other book. In response they intoned religious songs and kept singing for 1 or 2 hours. They tried to sing me out of the room. They stopped singing after 4 hours -- tired but happy that they had given me a practical lesson in what they meant. When they finished singing I asked them to sing a Polish song, a song about the country in which they live and which supports them. They did not know any such song.

THREE CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVISTS REPORTEDLY ARRESTED

LD181522 Hamburg DPA in German 1458 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Warsaw 18 Dec (DPA) -- Officials of the security service have today [18 December] arrested three Polish civil rights activists. It has been learned from relatives and sources in the banned trade union Solidarity, that all three were taken away from their homes after house searches. They were the former Solidarity functionary Henryk Wujec, and Jacek Szymanderski and Anatol Lawina. The reason for their arrest is not known.

All three have recently campaigned for the release of political prisoners in Poland.

FUEL MINISTRY EXTENDS STATUTES ON GASOLINE SALES

LD171959 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] The Ministry of Materials and Fuel Economy [as heard], has provided information on the statutes governing the sale of gasoline in the first quarter of the coming year.

Due to the restricted supply of gasoline, the statutes governing the sale of gasoline have not been changed. There is also no change in the amount of fuel which can be bought using the various types of gasoline coupons.

BRIEFS

MONTH-END COAL STATISTICS -- It appears from reports received from mines that miners have extracted more than 15.9 million metric tons of hard coal this month. Since the beginning of the year, more than 146.5 million metric tons have been supplied for the provision of the national economy and for social and communal purposes. Extraction plans for lignite have been greatly surpassed. During November, power engineering for industry worked under conditions of great tension, caused by a sharp increase in power consumption, especially during the evening peak. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 30 Nov 85 LD]

DASCALESCU RETURNS FROM CEMA MEETING IN MOSCOW

AU182040 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1936 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/12/1985 -- On December 18 a Romanian delegation headed by Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister, that participated in the 41st (extraordinary) meeting of the Council for Mutual Economic Aid, in Moscow, returned to Bucharest.

The delegation was welcomed by Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, and other officials, at the Otopeni Airport.

On leaving Moscow, Constantin Dascalescu was saluted by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPSU, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and by other officials.

GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION CONTINUES 18 DEC

Socioeconomic Plan Reported

AU181710 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1612 GMT 18 Dec 85

["The Main Indicators of Romania's Socio-Economic Development in 1986" -- AGERPRES Headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/12/1985 -- The Grand National Assembly (the parliament) of Romania passed on December 18 the law on the single national plan of socioeconomic development of the country in 1986, a document which was previously analyzed and approved in various political and worker democracy bodies as well as in the plenum of the CC of the RCP (November 13-14), the plenum of the National Council of Working People (December 16), the Legislative Chamber of the People's Councils (December 17).

The document stresses the qualitative facets of economic growth, the course toward powerfully intensive reproduction, the tangible increase of efficiency in every compartment of activity. The plan for 1986 stipulates development indices that are higher than the average growth rates established for the 1986-1990 [as received], so that favourable conditions should be thus provided for the integral fulfilment of the provisions of the Eighth Five-Year Plan.

The process of socialist industrialization, a fundamental option of the RCP and Romanian state policy continues onto a new, qualitatively higher stage. In this sense, the industrial marketable output will go up by 8-9 per cent in the 1986 over 1985 and the net production by 10-12 per cent. The chief efforts and means will be channelled toward enlarging the autochthonous base of energy and raw materials, the intensification of geological tapping and the increase of its efficiency, concomitantly with faster works for the capitalization of the traced resources. The document comprises in this sense a string of figures: 69 million tons coals, 12.1 million tons crude, 31 billion cu.m. [cubic meters] natural gas, 77.5 billion kwh electric power. Labour productivity in industry is to go up by 10-12 per cent with over 90 per cent of the rise in the national income having to be achieved on this basis. The number of working personnel is to reach 7,685 thousand.

Ensuring the new balance of development between industry and agriculture (the next basic branch of the Romanian economy), the plan stipulates the 6-7 per cent increase of the farm output, a cereal crop of 31 million tons, bigger productions in animal breeding, vegetable gardening, fruit and vine growing.

Romanian agriculture is to receive next year 17,000 tractors, 5,600 cereal harvesters, fodder harvesters, other farm machinery and equipment. As many as 2.2 million tons of chemical fertilizers will be supplied to agriculture, further 550,000 ha [hectares] will be prepared for irrigation thus making a total irrigated area of about 3.4 million hectares, i.e. over one third of the country's total farming area. Draining, soil erosion control and other operations will cover more than 2.6 million hectares.

The earmarking in 1986 too, of an important part of the national income (whose growth rate will be 10-12 per cent over 1985) to accumulation -- about 30 per cent -- is meant to ensure the fulfillment of a comprehensive investments programme -- 265-270 billion lei (6-8 per more than in 1985) which pursues mainly the development of the raw material base, power engineering, agriculture, the modernization of technologies and installations in operation. 185 new industrial and farming units will also be built and put to operation.

As for the foreign trade activity (whose volume will top the current year's one by 12-15 per cent), stress keeps being laid on the securing of a positive balance through increasing the exports and diminishing the imports down to strictly needed amounts, in view of paying off the foreign debts in the first years of the 1986-1990 five-year period.

The plan also stipulates the increase of the total fund of remuneration for the working personnel as well as of the peasantry's incomes by 2 per cent, the promotion of a firm policy of stability of the retail prices (plus one per cent) and tariffs for services. As many as 140,000 new dwellings will be built next year, including 20,000 flats in rural localities. Measures and means are stipulated for the further development of education, culture, the improvement of health protection and social assistance.

Session Ends, Bills Adopted

AU181223 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] The proceedings of the second session of the ninth legislature of the Grand National Assembly ended in Bucharest a short time ago.

At the opening of the last meeting, the arrival of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and of Comrade Elena Ceausescu at the Grand National Assembly Palace was again met with loud and prolonged applause from deputies and guests.

After its 2-day discussions, the country's supreme legislative forum today adopted documents of particular significance for our country's development in 1986: the uniform socioeconomic development plan; the plan on the development of the agriculture and food industry; and the state budget. The session also adopted the law on increasing labor productivity and perfecting the organization and norm-setting of production and labor.

In connection with the last point on the agenda, the Grand National Assembly adopted the draft bills on the approval of decrees including norms with power of law issued by the State Council.

On the eve of a new 5-year plan, the Grand National Assembly today gave power of law to documents that complete our legislative framework and that are designed to ensure the constant improvement of our economic and social life with a view to resolutely implementing the 13th RCP Congress decisions.

GERE ATTENDS 20TH CP CONGRESS IN ISRAEL

Addresses Congress

AU071732 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1550 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Tel Aviv AGERPRES 7/12/1985 -- Taking the floor before the 20th congress of the Communist Party of Israel now proceeding in Haifa, RCP representative Mihai Gere, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, conveyed the salute addressed by the RCP.

The Romanian Communists, the working people of the Socialist Republic of Romania, reads the salute, follow with vivid interest and feelings of solidarity the activity devoted by the Communist Party of Israel to promoting the fundamental interests of the working people, their aspirations after social progress and welfare, democratic, free and independent development, peace, understanding and wide cooperation among peoples.

In the spirit of its principled stance on the need to settle all the interstate disputes solely through peaceful ways, through negotiations, Romania -- reads the salute -- has spoken up and worked most firmly for a global political settlement of the Middle East conflict, for the setting in of a just and lasting peace in the zone, based on withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the Arab territories occupied following the 1967 war, an acknowledgement of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, inclusive of its right to self-determination and independent statehood, on guaranteed security and independence to all the states and peoples in the region. In this respect, the speaker showed, we believe a passage is necessary to be made to organizing an international conference under the United Nations, participated in by all the interested countries, inclusive of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Soviet Union and the USA as well as the other permanent members of the Security Council and other states that can make a positive contribution to the settlement of the situation in the zone.

The speaker pointed out that the RCP develops ample relations of collaboration with the communist and workers' parties, the socialist and social-democratic ones, the ruling parties in the developing countries and the national liberation movements, with the progressive and democratic forces everywhere, working firmly for the observance of the principles of fully equal rights, mutual esteem and confidence, for each party's right to set self-dependently its own political line, the revolutionary ways and means, taking into account the specific conditions in which the respective people carries out its struggle and activity.

Meets Communist, Labor Leaders

AU102011 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1903 GMT 10 Dec 85

[Text] Tel Aviv, AGERPRES 10/12/1985 -- During a call paid on Me'ir Wilner by Mihai Gere, alternate member of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee, who represented the Romanian Communist Party to the proceedings of the twentieth congress of the Communist Party of Israel, the secretary-general of the CC of the Communist Party of Israel was conveyed a warm salute, wishes of good health and successes in his activity on behalf of the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, Nicolae Ceausescu.

Thanking for the presence of an RCP representative at the Communist Party of Israel congress, and assessing it as being a show of solidarty, Me'ir Wilner asked that Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed a cordial salute, the best wishes of good health, happiness and further successes in his activity.

Salutes and messages were exchanged between the RCP general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu, and the leaderships of the Israel Labour Party and the United Workers Party Party - MAPAM of Israel during the call Mihai Gere paid on the secretary-general of the Israel Labour Party, Uzi Bar'am, and the secretary-general of the United Workers Party - MAPAM of Israel, El'azar Granot.

BCP'S ZHIVKOV TO PAY 'FRIENDSHIP' VISIT 20 DEC

AU190803 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0642 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/12/1985 -- Friday, December 20, Bulgarian party and state leader Todor Zhivkov is to arrive in Bucharest in order to pay a visit of friendship to Romania.

The new interview between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov is expected with interest in the Romanian capital city, where it is believed to end in results of a nature to give an impetus to the already very good Romanian-Bulgarian relations of friendship and collaboration. The agenda of the talks between the two party and state leaders is expected to include important problems related to the current stage and the prospects of the relations between Romania and Bulgaria as well as to the international political situation.

The Romanian-Bulgarian relations have witnessed an ever ascending course, being based on fully equal rights, mutual respect and confidence, socialist solidarity and mutual advantage. No doubt, the factor dynamizing the development of the Romanian-Bulgarian collaboration is made by the relations of friendship and solidarity between the RCP and the Bulgarian Communist Party. Likewise, the frequent talks and interviews between the leaders of the two parties have contributed, on each occasion -- through the richness of the problems they approached and the scope of the agreement they reached -- to expanding and deepening the bilateral collaboration in the most varied domains of the socialist construction, as well as on an international plane. The swaps of experience and the consultations have been intensified between representatives of the party leaderships, parliaments, governments, youth, mass and public organizations. Trade has been expanded to nearly its double from one five-year plan period to another, the cooperation and specialization in production has been widened and diversified.

The long-term programme on the development of the economic, technological and scientific collaboration, signed at summit level in 1984, established new domains and actions for an expansion of the Romanian-Bulgarian collaboration, for the promotion of superior forms of capitalizing the ever more important potential of the two countries' national economies. Stress falls mainly on the peak industrial sectors such as the machine building, electronics, electrotechnology, chemistry, metallurgy, as well as agriculture.

Also developing with good results are the relations between the two countries in the fields of technology and science, the cultural relations in the area of education, tourism and other domains of joint interest.

Romania and Bulgaria collaborate fruitfully in the international life for the setting up of a world of peace, understanding and unhampered collaboration among peoples.

Speaking about this positive evolution of the Romanian-Bulgarian relations, President Nicolae Ceausescu said: "We appreciate greatly the high stage attained by the relations between our countries and believe we must further do everything so that the level of th-se relations may grow incessantly and assert itself from all the points of view as an example of relations between neighbouring friendly socialist states.

PRIEST DEPORTED FOR WITHHOLDING INFORMATION

AU171733 Paris AFP in English 1728 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Vienna, Dec 17 (AFP) -- A Romanian priest who refused to give police information about members of his congregation belonging to the Hungarian minority in Transylvania has been stripped of his functions and deported, the Catholic news agency said here. Janos Csilik, 29, was relieved of his functions at the Oradea Cathedral, near the Hungarian border, and deported to Margitta, a town 250 kilometers (160 miles) from Oradea, KATHPRESS said. The police wanted information about Catholics belonging to Transylvania's Hungarian minority, who number about two million.

Several religious figures in Oradea suspected of being close to Father Csilik have been interrogated in the last few months, according to the semi-clandestine Hungarian Press Agency of Transylvania based in Budapest.

BUILDING OF SMALL POWER STATIONS PLANNED

AU041107 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0932 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 4/12/1985 -- The roughly 700 small-size power stations to be built on the rivers and canals of the hydropower system "Moldova Plateau-Iasi", to be put on line in the next few years, will annually supply 170 million kwh.

The major aim behind that system is that of supplying water for irrigation, industry and the population's consumption in Iasi County, which, from this point of view, is less fortunate. The respective development implies a 60-million-cu.m storage lake at Pascani on the Siret. It is from there that water will be distributed to the centre of the county by gravity crossing the hills that separate the rivers Siret and Blah. Another large-volume storage lake will be commissioned at Pircovaci, near Hirlau, herefrom water will be distributed to the eastern, northern and western parts of the county through three canals of 170-200 m to irrigate 250,000 hectares, of which 50,000 in the neighbouring counties of Botosani and Vaslui.

For greater safety and the guarantee that the necessary water is permanently supplied the system might also include the Moldova River -- through gravitational deviation as well, which in comparison with the sprinkler system, provides for large energy savings (200 million kwh a year in this case).

TERRORISM DISPUTE WILL NOT HARM U.S.-SFRY TIES

AU182042 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has concluded the 24-hour visit to Belgrade and departed for Washington. On the occasion of this important visit, here is Slobodan Kovacevic:

Belgrade was the last stop on George Shultz' European tour and, according to the immediately visible results and indicators of a visit's success, seems to be the most characteristic [as heard] stop. We will not attempt to make incomparable comparisons, since Shultz visited several countries having completely different international positions and, one would say, socioeconomic and political status. Yugoslavia was the only non-bloc and independent [samostalna] country. In any event, although when Yugoslav-American talks are concerned there are involved two countries with completely different socioeconomic orders on the other, and even some completely opposite views on certain international questions, the differences were somehow pushed to the background during the visit.

This, of course, by no means infers that so-called sensitive topics were avoided in the talks, which both sides assessed as frank, cordial, and completely open. On the contrary, for instance, international terrorism was also discussed, and both sides presented their views. George Shultz presented the known American positions on the need for a far greater international engagement in hitting international terrorism at its roots. Raif Dizdarevic accepted the condemnation of international terrorism, saying that our country has been feeling its consequences for 30 years already. He pointed out, however, that one should make a strict differentiation between terrorism and liberation movements, something which often is not the case with the U.S. side.

Therefore, differences over individual questions, even if sometimes essential, have not in the slightest befogged or decreased the significance of the overall dialogue, which can really be assessed as useful and as a confirmation of the already long development of good relations between the two countries. It seems that the main ingredient for the recipe for such a successful visit and, finally, successful and good relations between the two countries, should be sought in the principles on which these relations are founded and which were inaugurated by President Tito in his meetings with several U.S. presidents. Let us recall them. They are the principles of equality, noninterference, respect for sovereignty, and understanding along with full recognition of differences and different positions of the two countries in international relations. After all, U.S. recognition of the independent and nonaligned position of Yugoslavia, which was stated by George Shultz, in its way confirms the value of those principles as a lasting orientation.

ARMY PAPER: LCY UNEMPLOYMENT STANDS 'NOT SPECIFIC'

AU052020 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2418 14 Nov 85 p 1

[Br. Miletic commentary: "Good Starting Position"]

[Excerpts] Social policy, employment, and the implementation of the constitutional concept of Yugoslav Federation were the subjects of the 2-day debate at the latest LCY Central Committee session.

One can reproach the Central Committee's positions on employment that they are not specific; instead of assertions, emphases, and insistence that some things "must" be done, it would have been better had one immediately given answers on who should do what, and how, and when. However, one cannot deny that those positions represent a good starting position for bolder advances toward employment of the already million-strong army of those people who have been waiting for a working place.

The party has said everything it had to say and now it is the turn of those of its members who decide on economic policy, development plans, cadres. The keys for not only quicker development, but also for removing social differences that are not based on work and that destructively affect the morale and mood of working people and citizens, are in their hands. Therefore, performing the tasks set by the Central Committee in its positions is not any more the matter of goodwill of those individuals or of the republican, provincial, and communal organizations of the LC, but it is an obligation on the fulfillment of which the future of our socialist self-managing community depends to a significant extent.

The Central Committee has taken on itself the responsibility to regularly incite and monitor the implementation of the adopted positions, and the LCY Central Committee Presidium has been given the responsibility for preparing a report by the 13th congress on what has been realized. It would be good for that report to be more specific than the positions and for working people and citizens to be told the identity of those who oppose the generally adopted policy of the party. If that fails to happen, one can hardly expect confidence in the planners' promise that unemployment will be stopped in the medium term.

The members of the armed forces have carefully listened to every word said at the 21st Central Committee session with reason, because they are also concerned about the unemployment problem. A soldier who is not sure that he will be able to find a job after serving in the Army; an Army conscript who has the feeling that society remembers him only when he has to join a combat unit or territorial defense; an officer with an unemployed wife and children at home -- they cannot devote themselves completely to defense tasks. It is not necessary to recall Marx and truth: that people first have to eat, live somewhere, and have clothes to wear, which means working and earning income, and only then can they think about everything else. Thus, it is good to remind oneself of the fact that, when employment and defense are involved, social security of citizens very much influences the moral-political situation of the population and, through them, the members of the Armed Forces.

GENERAL ON 'CONTRACT' SOLDIERS, MEDIA TREATMENT

LD180630 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1558 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Ljubljana, 17 Dec (TANJUG) -- The category of soldier-under-contract [vojnik po ugovoru], as envisaged by the Law on Military Service, is being introduced as a result of the fact that the Army is increasingly using very complex technical systems and complex weapons systems which require a higher level of education and a corresponding degree of experience. This was stated by Lieutenant Colonel General Svetozar Visnjic, commander of the Ljubljana Army District, in an interview he granted to MLADINA on the occasion of 22 December, Army Day.

According to Lt Col Gen Visnjic, these are soldiers who, having completed their military service, would continue to serve under contract for a fixed period of time. In this way we would provide personnel capable of handling these systems, so that in an eventual armed struggle all their technical potentials could be used to the utmost.

In reply to the question relating to the results of a research into voluntary military service and training for women, Gen Visnjic said that the last 3 years since the practice was introduced had indicated that, as a result of the inadequate response, the principle of voluntary service could hardly satisfy our needs. Under such circumstance it would be impossible to train the entire female population of the country to perform certain duties in an eventual armed struggle. Commenting on the attitude and conduct displayed by those women who joined the voluntary training, Visnjic said that they had shown an exceptionally high degree of awareness and succeeded in achieving very good results.

Gen Visnjic continued the interview by speaking about the openness of our Army, which stems from its popular and class character, and stressed that sometimes the role of the armed forces in our society was unjustifiably equated with that of armed forces in bourgeois societies.

It is obvious that the roles are not the same, and since the armed forces are not an independent center of social power this fact should never be ignored by any section of the public information media. Even some of the articles published by MLADINA are a direct result of such a view and lack of understanding. I am referring here to some groups and individuals who advocate the revision of the military service. This could have a negative effect on young people if they choose to adopt such an attitude towards the Army and its constitutional role. The principle of an armed people, as the authors of these articles have called it, has no basis in either Marxist theory or present-day world situation.

In a situation of accentuated economic difficulties and a tendency displayed by our republics and provinces to insulate themselves, the Yugoslav People's Army has become a frequent target for various nationalist, antisocialist, and anti-self-management forces. These forces are annoyed with its all-Yugoslav character and its efforts to cherish and strengthen brotherhood, unity, and Yugoslav socialist patriotism.

We cannot but express concern over the fact that these forces are being given space by our public socialist media to advance their views. In view of this, social bodies and organs in editorial boards must assume greater responsibility for what is happening, since they include working people who, like us, are committed to socialism and to self-managing society. In my view, tendentious and sensational articles in no way contribute to the efforts to inform the working people and citizens objectively and on time about the armed forces and to enhance their combat readiness, Visnjic said.

LCY CC POSITIONS ON IDEOPOLITICAL ISSUES, ECONOMY

LD121926 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1035 GMT 12 Dec 85

["LCY Central Committee Positions on Fundamental Ideopolitical Issues of the New Medium-Term Plan and the 1986 Development and Economic Policy" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Dec (TANJUG) -- The work so far has created the conditions necessary for adopting systemic solutions and the new medium-term plan and for establishing the development and economic policy for 1986 by the end of the current year. This is stated in the LCY Central Committee positions on the fundamental ideopolitical issues of the new medium-term plan and the 1986 development and economic policy, adopted at the 23d LCY Central Committee session, which are to be published today.

At the same time the LCY Central Committee believes that the proposed [word indistinct] of next year's economic policy lacks a realistic operative program for drastically reducing the inflation rate in as short a time as possible. The resolution contains neither a specific program of measures for strengthening the position of associated labor in the distribution of income, nor one for financial consolidation of the economy, eliminating price disparities, and consistent implementation of the stabilization program in the agroindustrial complex.

The LCY Central Committee emphasizes that the new medium-term plan takes both our economy and society as a whole into the decisive phase of implementing the long-term program for economic stabilization, for the further socioeconomic development, and the development of the system of socialist self-management. Providing the economic laws and the market demands are respected, the phenomena of autarchy in the development eliminated, and the material basis of self-management consolidated, such an orientation should activate all the resources and create a vital precondition for surmounting the crisis and for realizing realistic prospects for comprehensive development in the forthcoming period. In this phase of our development also, self-management must demonstrate that it is capable of overcoming the crisis and creating prospects for more dynamic and consistent development.

If we are to achieve this we must play a greater and more decisive part in international trade and must dynamize our economic growth and structural changes through speedier development and the greater application of science and technology, and by considerably increasing efficiency and the degree of organization in the economy.

In addition to exports, economic growth should also be considerably stimulated by the development of those manufacturing sectors and services which, by using domestic resources, could more fully satisfy the needs of the economy and the population and replace exported goods. Small businesses, tourism, the construction industry, transport and other services are the areas which could make a substantially greater contribution to our overall economic growth and exports and successfully satisfy the needs of the domestic market.

Development programs which envisage a more efficient use of social means and resources and which are in tune with the country's technological development should be carried out regardless of which economic activity, sector, or territory they relate to.

The basic orientation in all this should be toward expanding export programs and integrating the economy on the basis of these programs; toward providing continuity in the development of the energy industry; and toward creating conditions for a speedier development in agriculture, the food industry, tourism, small businesses, and private enterprises.

As the priority task in all this the Central Committee puts forward the development and use of science and modern technology. Associated labor is expected to be the mainstay, initiator, and executor of the scientific and technological development, while scientific and research institutions must be widely and directly involved in the preparation and realization of these programs.

The consolidation of the economy's material basis and of its reproductive capacity as a whole is a key factor in the further development of the economy and self-management. The positions emphasize that this calls for a redistribution of income to the benefit of organizations of associated labor in the economy. It is necessary to ensure that as early as 1986 the share which organizations of associated labor have in the redistributed income is increased and that it continues to increase constantly until the end of the medium-term plan period.

This calls for the adoption and realization of the specific programs for unburdening the economy and for creating conditions for overcoming [word indistinct] in associated labor. The vital integral part of the entire joint policy on future development and the 1986 economic policy are a decisive turnabout in the fight against inflation and its reduction to the minimum possible level.

Inflation must be fought by increasing production and labor productivity while reducing operative costs and by consolidating the role of workers in organizations of associated labor. Public expenditure and the cost of welfare services should not rise above the rate of inflation. The interest rates policy and the exchange rate policy should also be in tune with the policy of reducing the inflation rate. This applies to all the other economic parameters, above all to the credit-monetary policy and the currency issue policy.

There must be no increase in the share of public expenditure and costs of welfare services in the social product. To achieve this, everybody is expected to behave in a rational and anti-inflationary way, while increases in budget and all the other forms of expenditure should decelerate or not exceed the nominal increase in earned income.

However, one fact must not be overlooked in all this. The federal budget is used to finance our community's vital interests; therefore we must give our full backing to the proposed budget and constantly look into the possibility of reducing its volume but never question the need to strengthen our defense capacities and fulfill our legal obligations. We must constantly search for ways in which the necessary increases in the federal budget can be accompanied by a simultaneous reduction in other forms of public expenditure and welfare service costs, and partially by appropriate changes in the system of income and property taxation.

There is also an urgent need for a large-scale decisive action in society aimed at adjusting all forms of expenditure to the requirements of the stabilization program; reexamining all the rights and liabilities which are financed by the federal budget. We must also establish to what extent the network of institutions and investment projects in the field of public expenditure and welfare services is justified. To this end we must launch a wide-ranging action for economies and more rational spending in all environments, from basic organizations of associated labor to the federation itself.

One of the main objectives of socioeconomic development must be to halt the growth of unemployment and strengthen the material and social security of working people and citizens. Therefore, the main orientations from the positions the 21st LCY Central Committee session on employment and social policies must be built in the medium-term plan for development and the resolution for 1986, while the activity for their consistent realization must be ensured.

It is necessary to realize fully the policy of a speedier development of the economically underdeveloped Socialist Republics of Bosnia-Hercegovina, Montenegro, and Macedonia, and particularly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo in relation to the country's average.

The Central Committee stresses the need to take into account the difficult material situation of the economy of the Socialist Republics of Montenegro and Macedonia and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo in working out the development policy and economic policy as well as the necessity to undertake measures to ease their position.

With Yugoslavia's social plan and the regulations which are to be adopted to ensure its implementation, it is necessary to establish measures and activities to overcome the relative lagging behind of the Socialist Republic of Serbia without the provinces.

The Central Committee demands that Communists invest maximum effort toward ensuring that views on all remaining questions are harmonized in the SFRY Assembly by the end of the year. It is necessary to ensure the development and implementation of solutions in the system, development, and economic policies so that the conditions of economic activity for the next year and for the next medium-term period are established in the economy by the end of the year at the latest. The activity of all organized subjective forces must concentrate on the timely formulation and adoption of all plan documents, as well as on their consistent realization.

It is particularly important that the criteria to be fulfilled by all programs and plans for the development of production, exports and employment should be built into the medium-term plan. The federation and other sociopolitical communities will support them with solutions in the system and measures for development and for the economic policy.

Communists and other organized subjective forces in the organizations of associated labor in the electric power industry, the railways and the post and telegraphic services should make efforts to ensure that joint plans are adopted in accordance with the law on the bases of the system of social planning and the social plan for Yugoslavia.

The League of Communists will undertake measures to prevent irresponsible behavior toward unanimously adopted positions and tasks, and particularly rather wide-spread manifestations of violating legal regulations and self-management norms. The strengthening of legality, financial discipline, and socialist morals are the most urgent tasks of Communists and all other subjective forces.

It is necessary to be more resolute in creating conditions which will ensure that the working man in his work, depending on the volume and quality of work, his productivity and effectiveness in managing social assets, realizes a personal income sufficient for his own social and economic security as well as those of his own family. Work, as well as all other factors of production must be realistically validated, while any income earned which is not based on work should be prevented. At the same time it is necessary to create conditions which will prevent job monopoly -- that is, prevent the protection of the worker's security being turned into a means of protecting idleness and lack of discipline. It is necessary to create a greater possibility of competition based on ability, knowledge, and expertise and a speedier employment of young and educated cadres as the significant factor of social reproduction as a whole, the positions of the LCY Central Committee say among other things.

LCY PRESIDIUM REVIEWS ECONOMIC PLANS, VISITS

LD180948 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1925 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Dec (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee Presidium, at a session presided over by Vidoje Zarkovic, has examined information from the SFRY Assembly on open questions remaining in the coordination of the law on achieving the more rapid development of the economically underdeveloped republics and the Province of Kosovo, the draft social plan for Yugoslavia for the period 1986-1990, and the draft resolution on socioeconomic development in 1986.

The Presidium concluded that it was essential to consistently implement the positions of the LCY Central Committee adopted at the 23d session of the LCY Central Committee, according to which Communists are urged to invest maximum efforts in order to resolve all outstanding questions in the SFRY Assembly by the end of the year, so that the social plan of Yugoslavia may be adopted, the development and economic policy for the coming year established, and the necessary systemic laws adopted. The Presidium stresses that at the center of the activities of all organized subjective forces must be the timely adoption and approval of all plan documents and their consistent implementation.

Proceeding from this, the Presidium concluded that it is necessary that the presidiums of the central and provincial committees of the republican and provincial LC's should urgently undertake political activity in the delegate assemblies in order to achieve the coordination of the positions of the republics and provinces on open questions on which the adoption of all plan and systemic documents depends.

It is particularly important that agreement should also be reached on open questions connected with the solutions in the drafts of the law on achieving the more rapid development of the economically underdeveloped republics and the Province of Kosovo, such as the percentage of contributions to the fund from the federation and additional funds from the budget of the federation, ratios of allocations, and so on.

The Presidium also examined information from the Federal Executive Council on the implementation of the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee on current socioeconomic problems in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, as well as information on current questions of implementing the LCY policy on the fastest possible development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo up until 1990. The Presidium concluded that it was essential to consistently implement the positions of the LCY Central Committee that in the further formulation of the development and economic policy measures should be taken to relieve the serious material position of the economy of the Socialist Republics of Macedonia and Montenegro and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

The Presidium also examined information on some topical questions concerning preparations for all-people's defense in the present socioeconomic conditions.

The Presidium approved the report of Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, on the talks which he had with Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP Central Committee. It was assessed that these talks represent an important contribution to the further promotion of the friendly cooperation between the LCY and RCP, between the SFRY and the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The Presidium also approved a report on the visit to Yugoslavia of Viktor Petrovich Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Presidium also adopted a report on the participation of Nikola Stojanovic, member of the LCY Centrql Committee Presidium at the congress of the Japanese Communist Party and Georgije Jovacic at the Congress of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola.

The Presidium also heard a report on the recent celebration of the 90th birthday of Dolores Ibarruri, which was attended by Mitja Ribicic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.